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# ***Daily Report***

# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

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Tuesday  
18 December 1990

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-*AFR*-90-243

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## Cameroon

### French Official on Involvement in Chad's Security

AB1712223490 Paris AFP in French 1357 GMT  
16 Dec 90

[Text] Yaounde, 16 Dec (AFP)—Mr. Jean-Michel Boucheron (socialist), chairman of the Defense Commission at the French National Assembly, told AFP that "France will continue to see to Chad's security." Arriving in Yaounde this morning from Gabon at the head of a French parliamentary delegation, Mr. Boucheron said "Chad decided in all sovereignty to have a new leader," President Idriss Deby. He justified the noninterference of French troops present in Chad by the fact that "no foreign troops were involved in the fighting in Chad," and so "we did not budge," Mr. Boucheron said.

The French parliamentary delegation was received yesterday by the Cameroonian minister of external relations, Mr. Jaques-Roger Booh Booh, and the speaker of the Cameroonian national assembly, Mr. Fonka Shang Lawrence. The delegation leaves Cameroon Monday for Ivory Coast and Senegal. On his return to France, scheduled for 20 December, Mr. Boucheron will stop in Ndjamená where he will meet the new Chadian president, it was learned from French parliamentary sources.

## Chad

### Planning Minister on New Regime's Objectives

AB1712125690 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French  
1230 GMT 14 Dec 90

[Interview with Hassan Fadoul Kittir, minister of planning and cooperation, by Africa No. 1 reporter Jean-Valere Mbinamanza; date and place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Kittir] Colonel Idriss Deby's main concern is to keep his African peers informed about the recent changes. In this regard, it is quite normal, in such circumstances, for the chairman of the Council of State to take special steps to generally brief certain heads of state, particularly President Bongo, who has, for a long time, left no stone unturned regarding the Chadian problem....

[Mbinamanza, interrupting] Now, power keeps changing hands in Ndjamená: N'Garta Tombalbaye, Felix Malloum, Goukouni Oueddei, Hissain Habre, and today Idriss Deby. So, what guarantee are you giving Chadians that they will have a better deal than under the previous regimes.

[Kittir] It is quite normal for the ordinary man in the street to think that it is the same old story, but I believe a distinction was made from the word go: First, the policy of sheer politicking in government, for instance, was discarded as soon as we came in. He Guarantees have been given in the areas of freedom of expression, trade unionism, and all that is connected with human rights.

First, we inherited a really catastrophic situation. The previous regime deliberately ransacked and looted all the state's coffers at the Central Bank through the medium of the State Treasury, therefore, over 7.5 billion bank notes were carried away. It also deliberately opened the doors of five big stores from which rascals stole arms and ammunition, which explains the fact that for almost a week the entire government team feared it would not be able to guarantee the security of our fellow countrymen.

[Mbinamanza] Mr. Minister, you are a minister of planning. While in the jungle, did you already have a blueprint, since Chad's problem is, basically—aside from the political issues—a problem of development, a problem of resources? Did you already have a plan on the basis of which one could envisage a better deal for people living in Chad and for the Chadian people.

[Kittir] As I told you, unfortunately [as heard], the Chadian people know me, and they know the political program of the Patriotic Salvation Movement [MPS], otherwise...[changes thought] So, we have a structured system of organization, politically and militarily. In the early days of the formation of our political organization, quite a number of programs were drawn up, and all that was said in the comrade president's speech are the MPS' political programs, which ....

[Mbinamanza, interrupting] So, yes, Mr. Minister, how do you plan to put Chad's economy back on its feet, since on that score none of the previous governments actually succeeded. There were a few promises by the former president, but on your part, is your program geared toward the economic recovery of the country?

[Kittir] Well, you see, Chad, like many others, is a poor country. The previous regime pulled together considerable funds but, unfortunately, these funds were diverted for personal ends, which accounts for the fact that the country has, strictly speaking, never known any development. Now, the MPS and the Council of State will attempt to achieve the impossible by, as a first step, calling on all friendly countries as well as donors to enable this country to, at least, take off once more. At the moment, as I speak to you, the entire government machinery has virtually ground to halt. Thank heavens, the government has been at work for almost a week, otherwise, Habre deliberately burned down with gasoline the entire former Presidential Palace. [sentence as heard]

[Mbinamanza] So, how can one be certain today that Chad is going to come out of the woods when one considers that it is almost always the northerners who come to power, while the southerners, invariably, play second-rate roles, although, incontestably, the south represents the useful part of the country, notably with the cultivation of cotton, your major foreign exchange earner?



[Kittir] This is a bogus issue. Chad has always had Muslims, Christians, animists, atheists, and history has designed things in such a way that all these people cohabit. We have never known a division between the north and the south, between Christians or Muslims. I think it is a term that emerged in 1978 [date as heard] after the arrival of Habre. Automatically, in 1978 during the events, we got to know of the north, south, Muslim-Christian divide, and lately, before his departure, people had a tendency to distinguish, for example, even within a family, between whites and blacks. Otherwise, Chadians do not naturally distinguish between the north and the south and so on. Cotton is actually a resource, but it comes from the whole of Chad and not only from the south.

[Mbinamanza, interrupting] So, Mr. Minister, there is Goukouni Oueddei, who is still outside the country: Do you not fear that Goukouni Oueddei will attempt destabilization at a given time?

[Kittir] I must tell you that the comrade president, Comrade Idriss Deby, has made a solemn call to all Chadians without exception....

[Mbinamanza, interrupting] Do you think Goukouni Oueddei is going to answer that call?

[Kittir] His first utterances were positive. As a Chadian, he is someone who has made his mark on the country's history, and he has a place. We reiterate not only to Goukouni but to all Chadians, that the MPS has not come to power with a revenge mentality. It is, therefore, time for all Chadians to return home to participate in the country's development.

[Mbinamanza] Is there not, in the long run, a kind of Damocles Sword hanging over the new Chadian Government, considering that Libya has toughened its stance because of the affair of Libyan prisoners who were simply handed over to the Americans, while Libya probably expected, following the help it gave you, that the matter would be solved solely between you?

[Kittir] First, I must tell you that there never was a condition between Libya and the MPS. Second, I think the first gesture of the new Chadian authorities was, for example, to evacuate the Libyan prisoners who were present at the time our patriotic forces entered the capital. So, a first group entered Libya, and the others asked that, in concert with the High Commissioner for Refugees....

[Mbinamanza, interrupting] Do you not foresee that in the long run Libya will demand an account from you, following the help that it gave you, a stance which it had hoped would help solve this problem between you in a different way?

[Kittir] First, we must distinguish between two things: Libya is, indeed, a neighboring country; we have historical links. But now, we are no longer a struggling entity;

we are a sovereign state, and in this respect, we intend to maintain the ties of good neighborliness and historical links, and....

[Mbinamanza, interrupting] You think that your ties with Libya will be better than under the former regime?

[Kittir] Our only wish is to reassure all neighboring countries, particularly Libya, and Chad hopes it can also count on Libya for its development.

### Commissioner Announces Lifting of Curfew 19 Dec

AB1712220890 Ndjamenat Domestic Service in French  
1900 GMT 17 Dec 90

[Text] The curfew which has been in force since 1 December will be lifted on 19 December. This was disclosed this morning by Mahamat Saleh Adoum, commissioner for interior and security, during a news conference with the national press. Commissioner Mahamat Saleh Adoum also announced reopening the (Shaga) Bridge and creating a joint interventional brigade. Several other points were discussed during this news conference such as security, the free movement of refugees, and the multiparty system.

### Opportunists Said Seeking Responsible Positions

AB1712191490 Ndjamenat Domestic Service in French  
1900 GMT 14 Dec 90

[Text] The race for positions of responsibility appears to have taken off. For the past few days, a group of opportunists have been running after members of the Patriotic Salvation Movement [MPS]. Their purpose? To try and secure positions. But the problem is that this ridiculous practice not only prevents the leaders from carrying out their tasks, but it also paralyzes the government machinery because the majority of these state employees, who have become position-seeking sharks, are almost invariably absent from office.

Do you know a member of the MPS? What then are you waiting for? Try to secure a position of responsibility. Tomorrow will be too late. The formula for social tension is quickly found, and an unbridled race for positions of responsibility ensues.

For the past few days, there has been jostling at the Martyrs Camp and at the head offices of most of the MPS members, while others converge at the entrance of Novotel or of the Presidential Palace. They all claim to be friends, relatives, or pals to one MPS member or the other and insist on meeting such members to present their case. You will regret it if you do not have broad enough shoulders; do not go anywhere near them or try to measure up to them. How nervy they are, these sharks, with their hot tempers and viperish looks.

In short, for over a week everybody has been seeking to secure a position. Public administration has been hard hit as a result, considering that unfortunately these position

seekers are not omnipresent and cannot be in the office while they cool their heels somewhere else.

These ridiculous practices were plainly denounced by our sister news organ, the CHADIAN PRESS AGENCY [ATP], in its issue number 536 of 12 December. The ATP, in a series of articles, stigmatizes this race for positions of responsibility by relatives, friends, or intermediary pals. Do you want to secure a position, the ATP asks? That is fine. But begin by positioning yourself at your original post. Distinguish yourself by a job well done. The MPS asks no more than that.

Chad is lagging far behind as Maldoum Bada Abbas, vice president of the Council of State, pointed out in one of his meetings with the cadres. The ATP then goes on to politely ask this group of opportunists who run day and night behind members of the MPS to disperse.

Let these sharks who scandalize here and there hold their peace and allow the new authorities to attend to matters of the nation. Let the new authorities also know who is who, and who does what. Chad has suffered far too long from this evil of opportunism. There is no more question of assigning responsibility to these ropewalking, or rather position-grabbing chameleons whose only specialty is to eat off every plate. Chad is lagging far behind. The rule must be: a square peg in a square hole.

### Rwanda

#### Ugandans Leave Kigali To Return Home

EA1712202290 Kigali Domestic Service in French  
1115 GMT 17 Dec 90

[Excerpt] Three hundred Ugandans who were living in Kigali have left Kigali for their country. They passed through the Kigali-Ruhengeri-Cyanika road in the presence of our colleague from the RWANDAN NEWS AGENCY, [name indistinct]. The Ugandans who lost their jobs following the October War were saluted at the Kigali (?bus station) by the Ugandan Ambassador to Rwanda Mr. Katatumba, their Rwandan friends, and members of the Red Cross International Committee. The regional representative of the humanitarian organization, Mr. (Andre Pickoff), tells us about the operation.

[(Pickoff)] The operation was carried out in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Kigali and the Ugandan Embassy. We played the role of intermediary to facilitate the departure of the people to their homes on

a purely voluntary basis. What we are currently doing is registering everyone who wishes to go and who has been allowed to do so by the Rwandan officials, the prefecture in particular. Then we make them sign a paper according to which they are returning home on their own free will. For us, it is impossible to take people back by force.

[Reporter] How many people have you registered so far?

[(Pickoff)] By the end of the exercise, we should have registered 194 adults and 104 children. [passage omitted]

### Zaire

#### Mobutu Receives Sudanese, Refugee Issue Discussed

AB1812110490 Dakar PANA in French 1654 GMT  
14 Dec 90

[Text] Kinshasa, 14 Dec (AZAP/PANA)—President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire yesterday held discussions in Kinshasa with a Sudanese Government delegation on steps for identifying, assisting, and guiding the large number of Sudanese refugees in the country, official sources in the Zairian capital disclosed. The Khartoum officials, led by General Dominique Kassiano, member of the Sudanese Revolutionary Council, informed President Mobutu of Sudan's intention to open a consulate in the Isiro area, (Haut Zaire Region).

The two parties agreed to set up a commission that will undertake a head count of refugees, most of whom are from the Sudanese province that is under the control of John Garang's rebels, Equatoria region, near Zaire and the Central African Republic. Gen. Kassiano disclosed that his country had requested Zaire's support in enabling the refugees in the country to enjoy the assistance of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The repatriation of volunteers, he pointed out, would begin only after Sudan had secured the necessary means.

Stressing that the Zairian head of state showed a lot of understanding for them, Gen. Kassiano said he presented his country's plan to open a consulate at Isiro (Haut Zaire Region) where there is a large number of refugees. The implementation of this plan is linked to the outcome of negotiations currently under way, Gen. Kassiano stated. He also disclosed that the two parties had already drawn up a draft trade protocol agreement with a view to boosting trade between the two countries.

**Proposed ANC Units Could Lead to Civil War***MB1812055490 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 0500 GMT 18 Dec 90*

[Text] The police have warned the ANC [African National Congress] that its intention to set up self-defense units in strife-torn black towns could lead to civil war. The police have also labled ANC plans for mass action campaigns next year as totally unacceptable, and have dismissed as nonsense the organization's renewed accusations of state involvement in the carnage in black towns.

These intentions and accusations were adopted at the ANC's consultative conference in Johannesburg at the weekend. A spokesman for the police, Craig Kotze, said only a dramatic change in attitude by the feuding parties would solve the root causes of the violence.

**Buthelezi Condemns ANC 'Ultimatums' on Struggle***MB1712161390 Johannesburg SAPA in  
English 1529 GMT 17 Dec 90*

[SAPA PR WIRE SERVICE; Press Statement issued by Office of the President of the Inkatha Freedom Party; Ulundi, Monday, December 17]

[Text] [No dateline as received] Press Statement

By Mangosuthu Buthelezi, chief minister, kwaZulu and president, Inkatha Freedom Party

**The ANC's Threat To Resume the Armed Struggle**

Even if South Africa's population is small by some international standards, South Africa is a large country with a population in which there is a considerable diversity of political opinion. There is a very broad-based demand for a democracy in which all will be free before the law and the constitution and in which there will be universal adult franchise. The majority of South Africans who share this view accept the right of political parties to pursue aims and objectives and to employ tactics and strategies which are endorsed by the members and supporters of the political party concerned.

When, however, it comes to war, revolution, the armed struggle or a people's war, consensus over a very broad spectrum of political opinion is required and war, revolution, the armed struggle or a people's war is only justified when there is an overwhelming majority of the citizens of a country supporting it.

The ANC's [African National Congress] talk of resuming the armed struggle if their laid-down conditions are not met is anomalous for any democratic country or any population aspiring to a true democracy. The people do not want that which they threaten and there would be no justification for action taken in pursuit of the armed struggle if their own party political dictates are not met.

Whether or not South Africans need have a great fear of a resumed armed struggle is a matter for debate. The principle, however, that countries do not go to war, or political parties do not become revolutionary unless there is a large percentage of all the important parties in the country agreeing to the action, is a principle that is virtually universally supported.

I think it is rather sad that the ANC is talking the way it is talking about the possibility of resuming an armed struggle. Such talk is war talk and it is killing talk amongst sectors of the population in which violence and killings have been used for political purposes. The escalation of black-on-black violence presents probably the gravest threat to peaceful negotiations taking place that exists. Violence must be de-escalated and the language of the ANC needs to be moderated for this to happen. The ANC's language and its threat to resume the armed struggle, keeps people on the ready, so to speak, for killing for political purposes.

It is also sad that the ANC is giving the impression of being somewhat opportunistic about their involvement in the politics of negotiation. South Africa wants to know that the ANC will enter negotiations and abide by the consequences of agreements reached which are endorsed by the population, either in a referendum or in an election. To present either/or ultimatums to the South African Government about the release of political prisoners, the return of all exiles and the ending of repressive legislation is just not called for in any objective political terms.

Apartheid is doomed and reaching out for a multi-party democracy is now not only feasible but is a necessity demanded by current political circumstances. There is no need to fear apartheid, there is no need to adopt belligerent threats to resume an armed struggle if the conditions the ANC lays down are not adhered to.

South Africans must sweep all irrelevancies aside and must jettison all political attitudes which complicate and retard the political process by which politics in this country is normalised. When we have a normalised political situation in a multi-party democracy in which governments can be put into position and removed from power, there may be the justification - and even the need - for political parties to adopt stark either/or political positions. Our greatest need now in this country as we approach the final dismantling of apartheid and the establishment of a new democracy is to act on areas of agreement to do these things.

The ANC should act in greater consultation with other political parties with which they are going to be co-negotiators to establish the new South Africa. I am quite sure that I speak for the rest of South Africa when I say that the ANC will be as welcome back in South Africa as it is democratic and it will be welcome back to the extent that it comes back to be a participant in an emerging multi-party South African democracy.

It would be tragic if the ANC did not hear this message and attempted to go it alone by devising tactics and strategies which were aimed at making it a dominating political force and were not primarily aimed at bringing the ANC in as a participating force in the establishment of a multi-party democracy. South Africans do not want the kind of centralised power which has been so abused for so long by successive National Party governments and which has been abused across the length and breadth of South Africa.

I invite the ANC to discuss its tactics and strategies with other political parties with which it is going to be involved in the politics of negotiation as friend or as political adversary. We must be able to talk across political differences and the belligerent stances adopted by the ANC's conference this past weekend does not give evidence that this is the case.

**Mandela Grasps 'Nettle of the ANC Leadership'**

MB1712113590 Johannesburg THE STAR in English  
17 Dec 90 p 11

[Article by Shaun Johnson and Patrick Laurence: "Mandela Gets Tough on Internal Strife Within the ANC"]

[Text] Nelson Mandela yesterday grasped the nettle of the ANC [African National Congress] leadership, firmly telling restive delegates at the organisation's historic homecoming conference that they must trust the ANC National Executive Committee (NEC) and should not expect to be consulted on all initiatives involving the Government.

At the same time the ANC, by allowing delegates to sharply criticise their leadership and by not attempting to cover-up their criticisms, demonstrated its commitment to democracy within its own ranks.

In a masterly and authoritative speech at the end of the ANC's three day Consultative Conference, Mr. Mandela showed that he had rolled up his sleeves and made the transition from being a revered symbol of resistance to assuming the practical day-to-day leadership of a huge and still relatively unorganised political party.

To Mr. Mandela fell the task of summing up and pronouncing on the key proceedings, which have set down markers for ANC activity between now and June next year when a full congress is scheduled.

His remarks left no doubt about the vigour—and heat—of the lengthy debates. The ANC leader implicitly but unmistakably rebuked those delegates who might have "tried to prove how revolutionary they were" by adopting intractable attitudes, saying they did not understand the nature of the process under way in South Africa.

Specifically, he rejected a call for the termination of confidential meetings between himself—or the ANC's negotiating team—and President F.W. de Klerk and his aides.

"This statement could only be made by those who do not understand the nature of negotiations," he said, adding that had such meetings not taken place, there would be no negotiation process at all. Moreover, he reminded the conference "the overwhelming majority (of delegates) support the negotiations between the ANC and the Government."

But he stressed that "no discussions on a new constitution will take place until all the obstacles (identified by the ANC) have been removed."

Confidential meetings were an essential element if further progress was to be made, Mr. Mandela said, and would continue despite the objections certain delegates. He distinguished between "confidential" and "secret" meetings.

The ANC deputy president gave several examples of occasions on which he had initiated contact with Government figures in response to immediate developments. One was his intervention in violence at Thokoza; another was his initiative in securing the release of 18 ANC exiles—and delegates to the conference—who had been detained at Jan Smuts Airport.

He gently mocked those who sought to circumscribe this right of leadership: if their view had prevailed he would have been paralysed. "Before I took any of those steps, I should have called a Consultative Conference ... and consulted 1,600 people," he said.

Mr. Mandela addressed in some detail the question of consultation, saying he and his colleagues in the National Executive Committee were firmly behind the principle of maximum consultation, but that practical limitations should be recognised if the leadership was to be able to act creatively and in the best interests of the ANC.

It was "one of the most disappointing features of the discussions that there has been hardly a word of praise for our comrades in the NEC," he said.

He rejected criticism of the leadership's handling of the questions of President De Klerk's integrity, contact with homeland leaders, and treatment of political prisoners on Death Row.

He stood by his frequent affirmations of his belief in the integrity of the state president, he said, but these were being considered "out of context" by critical delegates. The sincerity—or lack of it—of individuals within the Government was irrelevant as far as the ANC's principal aims were concerned.

The movement's strategies were determined by the objective situation; the ANC's goal of a transformation of South Africa into a non-racial democracy was immutable.

Contact with homeland leaders should also be viewed in its proper strategic perspective, Mr. Mandela said. One of the objectives of the ANC was to pry loose the Government's erstwhile allies, and hence homeland leaders had been invited to "join the liberation movement."



The condition attached to the invitation was that they make peace with their own people, he said, and the ANC would not provide "an umbrella" to protect discredited leaders who failed to mend their ways.

Mr. Mandela angrily dismissed claims that the NEC had failed to show sufficient interest in the fate of political prisoners on Death Row. He had personally visited Pretoria Central prison and spoken to the prisoners, he said, and NEC members had done the same.

Mr. Mandela's unequivocal stance clearly carried the majority of delegates, and there was frequent clapping from the floor. The proceedings indicated a major success for the ANC, in that it was able to deal frankly with a fractious membership and sensitive questions.

The ANC's commitment to internal democracy and unrestricted self-criticism, brought its own reward. Mr. Mandela expressed the point eloquently.

"As a result of the frank criticism (we have heard here), and the very positive response of the chairpersons to it ... we are leaving this hall closer to one another .... We have emerged from the conference stronger than we were before."

At a press conference after his speech, Mr. Mandela rejected a suggestion that the differences which had emerged indicated that the ANC leadership was "out of touch" with the rank-and-file.

#### **ANC Forum Rejects Local Government System**

*MB1712173190 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1500 GMT 17 Dec 90*

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] and a number of business organizations have rejected a local government system for South Africa.

This follows a meeting between the ANC's eastern Transvaal regional committee, the Nelspruit Business Chamber, the Afrikaanse Sakekamer [Afrikaans Chamber of Commerce] in the area and the Hazyview Chamber of Commerce. The joint forum also said the consumer boycott in White River, Nelspruit and Hazyview is on hold until the outcome of the talks is known.

The forum said the local government should form part of the negotiation process between the government and the ANC.

#### **Maharaj Refuses Comment on Resignation Rumors**

*MB1812094290 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0911 GMT 18 Dec 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 18 SAPA—ANC [African National Congress] member Mr. Mac Maharaj on Tuesday refused to comment on the stubborn rumours that he had quit the organisation's leadership and the SA Communist Party [SACP] in protest against the lack of steps taken to secure his release from jail.

Mr. Maharaj, implicated in "Operation" Vula, was arrested in July in connection with this alleged ANC/SACP insurrection plot. Released on bail in early November, his indemnity from arrest has not been renewed.

Well-placed sources said it was widely believed in ANC circles that Mr. Maharaj's decision had been prompted by the fact that the freedom movement failed to intervene to secure his release.

The ANC had been surprised by the arrest, as they had not expected the government to detain members while the organisation was still negotiating with them and many political prisoners were being released far in advance of the completion of their sentences, the ANC sources said.

The rumours that he had resigned from the National Executive Committee [NEC] started when Mr. Maharaj had failed to appear or tender an apology for this at the ANC consultative conference in Johannesburg over the weekend.

Mr. Maharaj's failure to tender an apology for his failure to show up, was discussed privately among the ANC leadership at the temporary home of Mr. Oliver Tambo.

Mr. Maharaj told SAPA on Tuesday that he had nothing further to add to the statement which had already been issued by the National Executive Committee on the subject.

"The NEC has already commented on the matter," he said.

In an apparent reference to reports that had also resigned from the SA Communist Party, Mr. Maharaj, who was reached at the home of Mr. Nelson Mandela, also said: "The organisations will comment".

On Monday, ANC spokesman Gill Marcus claimed that Mr. Maharaj had informed the organisation in June that he would retire for personal reasons in December. This was before Operation Vula had been exposed, she said.

#### **AWB Head De Wet on ANC Self-Defense Units**

*MB1712140190 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1258 GMT 12 Dec 90*

[By Ada Stuijt]

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 17 SAPA—The commander of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging's [Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB] commando units had no objection to the ANC's [African National Congress] plans for creating self-defence units in black townships—provided "they remained in their own areas only and left the white communities alone."

Mr. Servaas de Wet, Sea Point's retired police station commander, started the countrywide Boer commando system seven months ago and was appointed its commander general shortly thereafter.

He told SAPA on Monday that the AWB had launched the countrywide self-defence units for white neighbourhoods in direct response to the government's release of Mr Nelson Mandela and the legalising of political movements.

"There now is a revolutionary climate in South Africa in which police stations are being attacked with impunity, police patrols ambushed and murdered, and civilian communities left practically unprotected by understaffed police," he said.

Over the past two months, the commandos' membership increased by 365 per cent. The greatest growth was shown in the Vaal Triangle and the Eastern Transvaal, he said.

"The AWB's central infrastructure and communication systems are now in place, and our units are being trained countrywide in self-defence methods such as training in handguns and shotguns, karate and importantly, are also taught about the civilian's legal rights when enforcing law and order.

"Please note that our kind of training is a lot less aggressive than the training received by the Umkhonto we Sizwe's [Spear of the Nation, ANC military wing, MK] cadres over the years, who learned to handle explosives, bombs, rocket launchers and other weapons used in revolutionary warfare.

"Our commandos are only taught self-defence methods and will only fight if the white communities are attacked.

"We moreover, absolutely distance ourselves from any commando member who initiates any White Wolf actions. We want no hotheads in our organisation, but disciplined people who will take action only under orders. The commandos follow a ranking system involving corporals, field cornets, captains, commanders and battle generals, and the commandos are only allowed to act when they have been given orders to do so," he said.

The AWB commando leader said the upsurge in membership was directly due to the growing crime rate—which he blamed on the "revolutionary climate".

The commandos had also grown stronger during the "vicious internecine black-on-black violence" which had left nearly 4000 people dead so far this year.

"It became increasingly clear that under these circumstances, police stations became understaffed and unable to supply sufficient protection. The civilian communities had to start protecting themselves from any revolutionary attacks or these so-called peaceful protest marches through white areas by black freedom movements which could erupt into violence, looting and rape at the drop of a hat.

"Police moreover, do not go into the warring black townships during the fighting itself, but instead wait until the morning, when their only remaining job is to

pick up the bodies. They do not protect the innocent civilians in the community, who have to lock themselves into their houses to protect themselves," Mr de Wet said.

"We believe that the country's neighbourhood watches for civilians are insufficient to protect communities from attack, and the police reservist system is only intended to place reservists at police stations during times of emergency.

"We will continue to insist that communities have the right to protect themselves from violence, crime and attack, and the AWB commandos would not object against the presence of ANC self-defence units provided they stayed in their own black areas and did not interfere in white communities.

"They know that the AWB commandos would never enter black communities, and we expect the ANC self-defence units to have a similar viewpoint towards white communities."

He said the government has objected to their activities and called the commando leaders in to try and have them stop the commandos from forming. He expected the government to object equally strongly to the ANC's plans for self-defence units.

Mr de Wet said, however, that the only way in which the government could stop the creation of such units, whether left- or rightwing [as received], would be to create a new law, and even under those circumstances people will create groups to protect their own communities from attack.

"The government people told us that, if we are so concerned about protecting white communities, we should join the police or SADF [South African Defense Force] reservists—that it was their job to maintain law and order."

"However, the AWB started the "wenkommandos" (victory commandos) precisely to have self-defence units for Boer and Afrikaner residential areas where police stations were undermanned and communities left unprotected from violent activities," he said.

"We will always be willing to help the police and the defence force in their task to protect white communities and with our expanding abilities, the AWB would increasingly be able to do so," he said.

The AWB also created "burgerrade", civilian units which provide widespread logistical support for the commandos.

Moreover, they forged cooperative agreements with the commando structures of other rightwing groups such as the Boerestaats Party, Boere Weerstandsbeweging [Boer Resistance Movement], the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party] and the Boere Separatiste.

They are also seeking links with conservative organisations overseas.



"We still have a bit of a problem of non-cooperation with the Conservative Party [CP] which claims it has commandos but in fact does not have any. There is no doubt, however, that when the revolution breaks out we will be well-prepared to fight it."

Mr de Wet believed that revolution would come.

He said the Boers' history had shown many times over the past few centuries that any agreements or contracts signed after negotiation with the black freedom movements would be broken by the black leaders—and he therefore expected that a revolution would be the only remaining alternative for them.

"When the revolution breaks out, the CP, SADF and the SAP [South African Police] would also have to start cooperating with us. We believe that 90 to 95 per cent of the Afrikaners in those organisations support the idea behind the commando system, anyway," he said.

The AWB commandos are identifiable in several ways: the commando members are dressed in khaki uniform and berets. Their rank is clearly indicated, either on the sleeves for lower ranks or on the shoulder pads for the officer ranks. Their insignia shows crossed Mauser guns and other Boer insignia.

#### **PAC Requests for Indemnity Extension Denied**

*MB1712104490 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1029 GMT 17 Dec 90*

[By Connie Molusi]

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 17 SAPA—Applications for the extension of Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] officials' 10 days temporary indemnity from prosecution—which expired on Friday [14 Dec] last week—were turned down.

PAC Publicity Secretary Mr. Barney Desai confirmed on Monday that a number of PAC officials applied for indemnity extensions after attending the organisation's national conference in Johannesburg.

Some of the organisation's officials had to leave the country by taxis on Friday when they could not get flights before the midnight deadline for their indemnity expiry.

Mr. Desai said information on the failure of applications reached them late on Thursday night and inadequate arrangements were made.

"A number of people applied for indemnity on humanitarian grounds, but their applications were turned down and they had to leave the country," he said.

Mr. Desai said the temporary indemnity granted to 24 PAC officials expired after 10 days, while a number came on British passports and may be in the country until January 31.

One official who applied for indemnity extension was Mr. Ibrahim Desai, exiled for 27 years. He applied for indemnity on humanitarian grounds to spend more time with his sickly mother, after spending only four days with her.

A PAC representative in Australia, Mr. Neville Legge, exiled for 20 years, also had his indemnity application turned down.

A lawyer handling the applications for indemnity extension said they received a letter informing them that all 11 applications had been turned down and no further reason was given.

The militant PAC turned down a government invitation to hold exploratory talks before negotiations for a new constitution at its first national conference in South Africa in 30 years.

The organisation, called for a constituent assembly elected on one person one vote to draw a new constitution for the country.

#### **ANC 'Mass Action' on Xhosa Homelands Queried**

*MB1612212190 Durban ILANGA in Zulu 13-15 Dec 90  
p 9*

[From the "Comment and Opinion" column: "What—no 'mass action' for Xhosas?"; article published in English]

[Text] A journalist sympathetic to the ANC [African National Congress] revealed this week that the organisation's Natal region had decided that "mass action" had become more important to it than peace talks with Inkatha.

After trotting out all the priorities of "mass action" decided upon by the ANC's National Executive Committee, she then went on to say that another priority would be a call for "the re-incorporation of KwaZulu into South Africa."

What an extraordinary thing to say. KwaZulu has always remained a part of South Africa. That is the very reason Inkatha, under the leadership of Dr. M. G. Buthelezi, took control of the KwaZulu administration—to stop the further balkanisation of South Africa.

Yet, we are told, we are going to see mass action to have KwaZulu "reincorporated."

It continues to remain a mystery why the ANC and its Communist Party allies are not demanding the "re-incorporation" of Transkei into South Africa. That territory, is, after all "independent."

Communist Party Boss, Joe Slovo, goes even further, saying that it will "not allow" the Transkei military dictatorship to be "overthrown."

Inkatha's Permanent Representative in London, Mr. Ben Skosana, has had the following to say in reply to an article in the ANC's mouthpiece, *Sechaba*, on this issue:

"It remains a paradox to millions of Black South Africans why the ANC and the SACP [South African Communist Party] are not organising street marches for the reincorporation of Transkei and Ciskei into South Africa—two territories which were undoubtedly created by Pretoria for Xhosa-speaking Africans. It is obviously a case of the old saying that 'blood is thicker than water.' It has nothing to do with morality."

### NP Following New Strategy or New Policy

MB1612141890 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR  
in English 16 Dec 90 p 10

[Report by Richard Humphries of the Centre of Policy Studies, Witwatersrand Graduate School of Business Administration: "Has the NP a New Policy, or Strategy?"]

[Text] Can the National Party [NP], the interpreter and mouthpiece of Afrikaner nationalist interests for more than seven decades, develop new strategies and values which distance it from its past while still representing essentially white capitalist interests?

There seems to be at least two not necessarily contrasting, interpretations:

The first, the more predictable, is to see F.W. de Klerk's speech as the culmination of a series of pressures, internal and external, regional and international, which inexorably drove the NP towards unbanning the major resistance movements and embarking upon a negotiated settlement.

This view would suggest that the policy and economic costs of maintaining white supremacy were primary determinants in prompting the speech. It implies that February 2 represented a set of fundamental policy shifts by the NP as it came to terms with these pressures, accepting if not majority rule then at least a major role for the African National Congress [ANC]. In other words, a major break with the past.

A second, perhaps more controversial, analysis situates Mr. de Klerk's speech more within the context of continuities of NP policy rather than as a break from the past.

This explanation is argued by an NP MP from Pretoria who suggests that the announcements contained in the speech had more to do with changes in strategy by the NP than to do with fundamental policy changes.

He argues that the prerequisite policy shifts were made much earlier in the decade, at its 1986 federal congress in Durban. At this congress the NP accepted the principles of one citizenship for all South Africans in an undivided South Africa.

Despite having accepted these new policy principles, the NP, so this view continues, was unable or unwilling to implement them to their logical conclusion. The party was internally divided, while the state of emergency and an aging State President were not conducive to allowing the NP to proceed with new reform initiatives in line with the Durban decisions.

The election of Mr. de Klerk as party leader and later as acting State President following the resignation of P.W. Botha, the NP's reasonable showing in the 1989 general election in which it obtained a reduced absolute majority, and the collapse of communist rule in Eastern Europe provided a different context within which NP could launch new reforms, which the "New Nats" [Nationalists] had earlier argued for.

There is a certain logic to this "strategy" argument. First, the NP even prior to February 2 had accepted that exclusive white control of Government had to end. Equally, it argued that an exclusive black Government was out of the question; there had to be a "joint balance" as Stoffel van der Merwe put it in 1988.

Present NP policy, formally at least, still sticks to this point. The NP talks variously of a "best man Government" or a Government that has majority representation in it. It suggests that the NP, before and especially after February 2, retains as a general policy the goal of preserving or securing white participation in Government. What has changed are the ways in which this might be achieved.

Second, there do seem to be some suggestive continuities in important respects in the NP's strategy towards the African National Congress and its understanding of support for the ANC. In an important interview early in 1988, the Minister of Information, Stoffel van der Merwe, sketched the Government's understanding of popular support for the ANC in a rather sophisticated way.

He accepted that the ANC had extensive support but argued that this support was "reduced to a very small group" when sympathisers or supporters were questioned on major aspects of ANC policy. There was thus "a lot of symbolic support" for the ANC.

The NP now argues that the collapse of communist governments in Eastern Europe has changed the international political and ideological context within which the ANC used to operate, thereby, the assumption being that it has been weakened.

In addition, the NP's critique of the way the Smith government in Rhodesia handled the nationalist movements suggests that the unbanning of the ANC forces it to defend its policies and organise its constituency. The Government might feel fairly confident that the ANC will not be able to hold together under pressure.

The long standing debate about the relationship between the South African Communist Party [SACP] and the

ANC is relevant here, too. From the mid 1980s, it was often persuasively argued that the Government was attempting to split the ANC/SACP alliance by playing the nationalists off against the communists.

Recent statements by senior Cabinet Ministers which argue that the ANC's alliance with the SACP hinders the NP from co-operating with it, strongly suggest that this might still be the favoured strategy.

A further element of continuity is that the NP still looks to black moderates, homeland leaders, local authority councillors and church groups as possible allies against the ANC.

At this stage, the NP seems to hold out two scenarios for its future role, either as part of an alliance or as part of a broad political movement. The former implies that the NP would preserve an individual identity within an alliance, while the latter probably implies a surrendering of its present identity to a new larger grouping.

There seems to be no clarity yet within the NP on which way it will evolve. Alliance politics, strictly speaking, would involve some sort of agreement between parties within the alliance over limits to competition for supporters. This could be defined regionally, racially, or a combination of the two.

The creation of a new political movement, essentially out of the NP, could develop from the decision to open membership to all races. Already, the prominent NP newspaper columnist Dawie has suggested that the party should, given the limitations of various opposition parties, embark immediately on a serious campaign to recruit "non white" members to bolster the position of the NP. He added that this should happen at an earlier stage than the party might have wanted.

It is somewhat ironic that senior leaders of the NP, including Mr. de Klerk, justify the "open party" stance by quoting former party leader D.F. Malan's famous statement of the Forties that the NP should "bring together those persons who through inner conviction belonged together." Where this was once meant to appeal for greater ethnic solidarity from Afrikaners for the NP, at the expense of the United Party, it is now used to appeal for support from Africans, coloureds and Indians for values and interests which transcend narrow ethnic interests.

In an interview with the author, an important NP organiser said that present white supporters of the NP would have more in common with those Africans, coloureds and Indians who join the party than they would have with fellow whites (or Afrikaners) who support the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party] (HNP) or the Conservative Party (CP).

Is this the final acknowledgement of the permanence of broedertwis [fraternal strife]?

Given the NP's history, this attempt to secure support on a range of broader values is obviously a high risk one.

Yet with Mr. de Klerk enjoying substantial personal support from South Africans of all races, the NP might be able to mobilise this into support for the party or an alliance.

A ticket of respectable political and religious conservatism could be developed by the NP and black allies.

### **Police Deploying Ex-Koevoet, 32 Bn Members**

*MB1612054290 Johannesburg NEW NATION  
in English 14-20 Dec 90 p 2*

[Unattributed report: "Koevoet, MNR in Thokoza Violence"]

[Text] Members of the notorious anti-SWAPO police unit, Koevoet, and the 32 Battalion have been deployed in the war-torn East Rand, where NEW NATION this week uncovered evidence suggesting the involvement of a Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] unit in the recent killings.

At least 125 residents have been killed on the Reef in the last ten days.

Portuguese-speaking soldiers, as well as soldiers speaking in a Namibian dialect, were briefly interviewed through an interpreter by NEW NATION.

Although the soldiers were extremely cautious in what they said, they admitted that they were recruited from Mozambique. Those speaking in Namibian dialect said they had fought against SWAPO but were now stationed in South Africa.

This week, Namibian president Sam Nujoma charged that the unit had been activated and was operating from South Africa.

Eyewitness accounts related by members of the Phola Park defence unit after this week's attack, suggest that the bandits were highly skilled in urban terrorism.

According to defence unit members, the killers skillfully raced through the narrow passages between shacks, always in crouched positions, firing their weapons as they moved.

They were also seen crawling on their stomachs at great speed while shooting at residents.

Residents told NEW NATION that flame-throwers were used by the bandits to raze shacks. Residents also described how the bandits used firebombs, which exploded on impact, to raze shacks in the squatter camp.

This is the first time the use of firebombs and flame throwers has been reported. Such equipment is known to have been used extensively by Renamo bandits to burn down villages and farms in the war against Mozambique's Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] government.



Residents say it is significant that none of the assailants were heard speaking during the attack and add that this might be a deliberate attempt to protect their identities.

It is also significant that, while the government has frequently spoken of deploying additional security forces, it has made no mention of either the 32 battalion or former Koevoet operatives being used.

Residents say they cannot rule out the possibility that elements from Koevoet and 32 battalion have been deployed to support the killers and that the presence of these units could lead to more deaths.

Residents have also alleged that police had fired teargas into shacks. One of the squatters, William Mdinana, said: "People who fled their homes because of teargas were met by a volley of gunfire from men in mini-busses, who were shooting randomly at the people."

Mdinana also spoke of white men with faces painted black, helping the attackers.

Also for the first time since the war started on the Reef, residents and hostel-dwellers alike have blamed security forces as the source of the violence.

—In the meantime, this week's visit to the East Rand by ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela and Inkatha leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi seem to have done little to ease tensions in the area.

A resident, Mandla Maseko, said that, in view of the partiality of the police, organisations should help arm people for defence.

He said that for the leadership to come into the township and then leave, did not help curb the attacks.

As Mandela and the SACC delegation left the area, there were cries by residents who were shouting: "When are we going to get arms to defend ourselves?"

#### **EC Money Being Used for ANC and Other Groups**

*MB1612085490 Durban ILANGA in Zulu 13-15 Dec 90 p 9*

[From the "Comment and Opinion" column: "EC money for Melmoth meat"; article published in English]

[Text] On November 8 this year ILANGA published evidence to show that the Kagiso Trust in Natal had embarked on a programme to co-ordinate the activities of a host of ANC [African National Congress] front-organizations through the creation of a "Civics Task Force."

Man who is leading the programme is University of Natal academic and ANC office bearer, Dr. Michael Sutcliffe, who is chairman of the Kagiso Trust in Natal and a trustee.

Sutcliffe has appointed an individual to carry out a survey of all civic associations, advice centres and residents' associations in Natal with the object of co-ordinating their activities.

Civics and residents' associations are creations of the African National Congress and their mission is to destroy all existing forms of local government in line with the ANC's plan to render the country ungovernable.

All Kagiso's funds come from European Community countries. The European Commission channels all its funding through Kagiso and its allies, the South African Council of Churches and the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference.

ILANGA has in recent months produced a mass of evidence to show that the Kagiso Trust channels most—if not all—the money it receives from the EC countries into projects associated with the ANC/SACP [South African Communist Party]/UDF [United Democratic Front]/Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions] alliance and that its policies are subject to the approval of the ANC.

We have suggested in the past that there is evidence to suggest that some of the projects supported by Kagiso in rural areas are designed to gain support for the ANC in these areas through patronage.

One such project is the Melmoth Advice Office. Melmoth is a village situated about 50 kms from Ulundi. It houses mainly civil servants working for the KwaZulu Government.

Although it has proved impossible to establish exactly what the Melmoth Advice Office does, there is evidence to suggest that some very strange things are going on.

It is run by an ANC sympathiser and organizer, who has a long history of using funds donated by others to further the political cause he supports.

During the floods some years ago he openly used substantial funds provided for relief through the Red Cross to further the cause of the ANC front organisation, the UDF.

ILANGA has established that the Kagiso Trust had given the Office at Melmoth more than R[and]35.00 since August this year. Some of this money has been used to buy clothes at fashion shops.

On another occasion meat was bought for almost R1,000. Large amounts of money have also been spent at the Melmoth Inn.

And, a man with insight into the goings-on at Melmoth Advice Office told ILANGA that large cash withdrawals were made on a regular basis. He said that he knew of at least three occasions when cash withdrawals totalling more than R7,000 were made.

ILANGA has established that the Kagiso Trust also funds or has funded the following civic and advice centres in Natal. The list may not be complete.

Ashdown Advice Office, Bayview Advice Office (two offices), Cato Manor Residents Association, Durban Central Residents Association, Durban Housing Action Committee, Edendale Advice Office, Mpumalanga Peoples Advice Office, Natal Civic Committee, Newlands East Residents Association, North Coast Advice Office, Northdale Community Advice Office, Phoenix Advice Office, Tongaat Advice Office, Wentworth Advice Office.

Kagiso finances at least 50 other civic associations or advice centres in other parts of South Africa.

—ILANGA asked the Executive Director of the Kagiso Trust, Mr. Achmat Dangor, what purpose the Melmoth Advice Office performs and how much money had been given to it by Kagiso.

It also asked Mr. Dangor whether it was permissible for Kagiso funds to be used for the purchase of clothing, meat and furniture.

In addition, Mr. Dangor was asked whether Kagiso had done any checks on the accounts of the Melmoth Advice Office.

No answers had been received at the time of going to press.

### **Squatter Camps Flash Points of Reef Violence**

*MB1812072190 Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English  
16 Dec 90 pp 10, 11*

[Article by Sandile Mamela: "A War of Rumours"]

[Text] Townships with large squatter settlements appear to be the flashpoints of violence plaguing the Reef.

The violence is worse when there is a hostel in the area.

Squatter camps, which spring up overnight in some established Reef townships, are known to be predominantly Xhosa, while most township hostels are known as Zulu strongholds.

But where do squatter communities really come from? Observations show squatter camps are largely inhabited by men and women driven by hunger from the Transkei, Ciskei and parts of rural Natal.

The majority are women who have come to the Reef to be near their men working in the cities.

Because of the nature of the influx, Xhosas from either the Transkei or Ciskei tend to group together in one squatter settlement, while Zulu squatters are mostly concentrated around the hostels.

As a result of this, an unwritten law has divided the two groups along tribal lines—and this is how the battle lines

are drawn. This has also unwittingly been interpreted as a polarisation between the ANC [African National Congress] and Inkatha.

CITY PRESS also noted the majority of people embroiled in the conflict do not really know why they are involved. They are only fighting for their own protection and survival.

In Xhosa-dominated squatter camps like Phola Park, the conflict is normally preceded by rumours of an imminent Zulu attack, which spreads panic and fear among the community.

Then there would be an attack, a counter-attack and finally carnage as seen in Phola Park this week when 37 people were killed in one night.

Political observers have blamed a "Third Force" for being behind this.

A similar pattern characterises other squatter communities:

—Zonkiziswe became a flashpoint two weeks ago after similar rumours. Large numbers were killed here.

—Crossroads on the East Rand, now completely deserted, was razed when similar rumours sparked clashes.

—Mandela Village and Holomisa View in Katlehong are no exception.

—Bekkersdal, a township with the largest squatter population in the West Rand, is also caught up in the strife.

—This week it was Thokoza's turn (the Phola Park squatter camp is in this area) and a top level delegation, including ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela, Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok visited the area.

Vlok declared Katlehong, Vosloorus, Thokoza and Bekkersdal unrest areas early this month. All these areas, with the exception of Vosloorus, have large squatter communities. There are huge hostel complexes in Vosloorus, Katlehong, Thokoza and Bekkersdal.

At least 220 people have been killed in squatter communities since the beginning of this month.

The South African Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR) this week said an average of 20 people were killed a day in squatter camp violence this month alone—double the average number of daily deaths for the whole country this year.

During a visit to the trouble-town East Rand townships this week, SAIRR director Dr. John Kane-Berman said the squalid living conditions and high rate of unemployment were contributing factors.

Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] president Itumeleng Mosala said violence has been concentrated at squatter camps largely because of the socio-economic hardships faced by the people there.

"It has become obvious that reform is largely geared at promoting the interests of the system. Squatter camp people have not benefited anything from it and this has turned camps into a terrain of fighting," said Mosala.

"The squatter camps will be focal points of this violence because in that way the system can somehow protect its interests and in the process entrench itself further."

Mosala added he had no doubt this violence would not be stopped in the near future.

"A sight-seeing tour of conditions in squatter camps will not stop the carnage in squatter camps."

The media, he said, could be blamed for the continued violence, as it continued stressing the tribal factor.

"Solutions lie in the church and political and other interested parties following up their visits to the affected areas with a programme of action to implement ideas they have come up with."

This was echoed by chairman of the ANC East Rand region, Cyril Jantjies, who said the SACC-organised tour would enable various leaders to assess the situation for themselves.

"A lot of confusion surrounds the reasons behind the violence in squatter camps and as a result people do not really know what is happening there, despite what the media says."

Jantjies said violence had engulfed squatter communities following the displacement of former hostel dwellers.

"Most inmates from the hostels moved into squatter camps following the battles in the compounds. But it seems that the war has followed them."

#### **Namibian Union Signs Contract With Sanlam**

MB1712112790 Johannesburg THE STAR in English  
17 Dec 90 p 12

[Unattributed report: "Namibian Union in Deal With Sanlam"]

[Text] One of Namibia's largest trade unions has concluded a multi-million rand contract with Sanlam [South African National Life Assurance Company].

This comes on the heels of the decision of the Namibian government to entrust its pension fund to Sanlam.

Hannes Senekal, senior manager, says: "The contract with the Namibian Building Workers' Union (Nabwu) is Sanlam's first trade-union negotiated pension fund in Namibia. The annual premium amounts to about R[and]2.5 million."

The union, with its more than 3,600 members, is one of the biggest in Namibia.

The decision to place the pension fund with Sanlam was taken after negotiations between Nabwu and the Master Builders and Allied Workers' Association of Namibia.

#### **Mining Corporation Denies Merger With Lonrho**

MB1712120390 Johannesburg THE STAR in English  
17 Dec 90 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Gencor, Lonrho Merger is Mooted"]

[Text] Gencor [General Mining Union Corporation] has denied a report in the British SUNDAY TELEGRAPH that it was considering a R[and]20 billion merger with Lonrho, the British conglomerate of more than 1,000 companies.

Gencor executive chairman Derek Keys said yesterday Gencor was not considering merging with Lonrho.

However, he said there were ongoing discussions at divisional levels to explore possible synergies between businesses in the two groups.

In January, Gencor's Impala Platinum merged its developing platinum mine, Karee, and its Middelkraal reserves with Lonrho's Western Platinum mine.

Lonrho had offered Impala a similar deal 10 years ago, which was turned down. This time Impala initiated the negotiations.

There has been speculation that the link with Lonrho could open doors for Gencor elsewhere in Africa where Lonrho is strong.

The report sparked confusion among UK industrialists and businessmen after a dramatic report in Britain's SUNDAY TELEGRAPH claiming that Lonrho, the international trading conglomerate headed by Tiny Rowland, was considering a 4 million pounds (R20 billion) merger with South Africa's Gencor.

The SUNDAY TELEGRAPH persisted in claiming that such a merger could create one of the world's largest mining, farming and industrial groups.

The report, by Bill Jamieson, did not directly quote any Gencor or Lonrho official in support of the claim, but alleged the idea had been discussed "in initial detail" and that detailed talks were yet to take place.

#### **Statistics Show November Drop in Trade Surplus**

MB1712125290 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 1100 GMT 17 Dec 90

[Text] South Africa's trade surplus in November dropped to 1.5 billion rands, after October's record 2.33 billion rands. The November figure is also about 146 million rands lower than the surplus for November last year.



In November, South Africa exported goods worth more than 5.1 billion rands, compared with almost 5.3 billion rands in November last year, and 6.2 billion rands in October this year. South Africa's imports in November cost about 3.6 billion rands.

### **Less Than 5% White Schools To Open to Blacks**

*MB1712121990 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY  
in English 17 Dec 90 p 2*

[Report by Tania Levy: "Less Than 5 Percent of White Schools Will be Open"]

[Text] Less than 5 percent of more than 2,100 white schools around the country are expected to open their doors to black pupils in January.

Sor far 71 schools have been granted permission to open in terms of Education and Culture Department Minister Piet Clase's "model B," and another 32 applications are currently being considered.

English Academy of SA president Prof. Elwyn Jenkins said it was clear that Clase's models had not gone far enough.

Only 34 of about 960 white schools in Transvaal would open to all races in January, while about another 20 would vote next year.

In the Cape, 147 of 720 schools had applied to vote on the models. Of these 95 had been given the go-ahead. Applications from another 12 were under consideration, five had failed to get the minimum required vote by parents and 35 Cape schools would vote next year.

Only one of the [Orange] Free State's 202 white schools would admit black pupils in the new year.

In Natal, 41 schools voted to open to all races. Their applications had been approved, and applications from another 21 schools were being looked at. There are about 250 white schools in Natal.

Jenkins said the number of schools opting for model B was "a drop in the ocean." They would, in fact, be able to admit very few black pupils because of zoning restrictions and limited available places, he said.

Schools were compelled to consider all children in their particular zoning area before admitting black children from outside the region. Even then they would have to ensure 51 percent of the pupils intake was white.

While the academy welcomed government's steps to widen parents' choice, it was imperative that further steps be taken as a matter of urgency, said Jenkins.

Until SA had a single education department admissions would never be normalised.

One education department could be decentralised round the country to the level of local choice. But schools which then chose to restrict admission to pupils of a specific group would be the exception rather than the rule, he said.

Jenkins said the academy was concerned that Clase's models had not been extended to include teacher training colleges.

The Johannesburg College of Education and Durban's Edgewood College had been granted special permission to admit students of other races, but only for certain courses.

Another concern was the lack of assistance government was giving to teachers at schools which had decided to admit black pupils. Teachers needed to be trained to teach multilingual classes.

—Transvaal primary schools which will open to all races are: Johannesburg Girls Preparatory, Parkview Senior and Junior, I.H. Harris, Saxonwold, Bertrams Junior, Fairmount, Fairview Junior, Mondeor Primary, Rand Park, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Robin Hills, Emmarentia, Rosebank, Jeppe High Preparatory, Lynnwood Ridge, Bramley and Wendywood.

Model B. high schools in Transvaal are Glenvista, Waverley Girls, Northview, Parktown Boys and Girls, Athlone Boys and Girls, Pretoria Girls and Willowridge.

## Angola

### Savimbi Further Discusses Talks, Situation

MB1812075090 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0510 GMT 18 Dec 90

[Telephone Interview with UNITA President Jonas Savimbi from Ivory Coast by radio Africa No. 1 reporter in Libreville, Gabon, on 17 December—recorded; in French followed by passage-by-passage translation into Portuguese]

[Text] [Unidentified reporter] Mr. Savimbi, good afternoon!

[Savimbi] Good afternoon, how are you?

[Reporter] Very well. Before I begin (?posing) you questions prepared by Jean Valery Buginamwanza, I would like to ask you your reaction to the statement made by Angolan foreign minister who said on his return from Washington that UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and the Luanda Government are on the verge of signing a cease-fire agreement?

[Savimbi] I fully share your optimism. Many things happened during our visit to Washington. As for UNITA, firstly we met with Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze. We discussed with him outstanding issues between UNITA and the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party. Mr. Shevardnadze was open-minded and receptive. Later, we held discussions with the U.S. authorities and for the first time [as heard] there was a meeting between UNITA and the Luanda government. The delegations from the two sides were led by high-ranking officials. Lopo do Nascimento, who is now MPLA executive secretary and Political Bureau member, led the MPLA delegation, while our delegation was led by the UNITA vice president. The United States was represented by Herman Cohen, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs. The Soviet side was represented by Ambassador (Yukalov), while the Portuguese Government was represented by Mr. Monteiro. Accordingly, I think that there was very important participation and I am convinced that we discussed all problems, all essential issues.

[Reporter] Alright, Mr. Savimbi, can you then tell us that the path to establish peace in Angola is now definitely open?

[Savimbi] Absolutely. I am absolutely convinced of this.

[Reporter] Apart from negotiations taking place with the presence of the United States and the USSR, you expressed a desire to meet President Eduardo dos Santos. Doesn't this, to a certain extent, duplicate the ongoing negotiations? What do you really want to tell Eduardo dos Santos?

[Savimbi] No, I believe that if we take into account the results achieved during the five rounds of talks in Portugal as well as the results achieved in Washington, we are not duplicating negotiations. The meeting between President dos Santos and me could very well open other avenues, other means, because I believe that at our level we could resolve a number of small problems that could still prevail.

[Reporter] What are the major differences between the Luanda government and UNITA at this particular point?

[Savimbi] There are no more problems. I think that with the Washington meeting, we have been able to discuss all existing problems. The problem that still existed was that of cease-fire as well as the problem on the Law on Political Parties—that is making the multiparty system truly effective. Also, there was the problem of the date of elections. We think that elections should be held between nine and 12 months after the signing of the cease-fire. However, the Luanda government speaks in terms of three years. I think this would give rise to problems. Therefore, there was a need to discuss this in order to reach an understanding. It is no longer a problem of principle. There is another serious problem that ought to be discussed. This is the problem of the establishment of a single national army.

[Reporter] Precisely, President Eduardo dos Santos proposed that you should accept to integrate UNITA elements into the Angolan national army. Now, where does the problem lie?

[Savimbi] It is not realistic to ask the UNITA army to do that. We are an army and not elements because you are talking about 50,000 to 60,000 men who have been fighting for the past 15 years. Accordingly, there is a need to find a formula to establish a single army. It will not be a question of joining the MPLA.

[Reporter] Do you then have proposals to make in this direction?

[Savimbi] Absolutely. This is exactly what we discussed in Washington. We say that international forces that will supervise the cease-fire should help both the Luanda government and UNITA to form the first battalions that will constitute the national army. The United States and the USSR understand this. Considering that it is a very delicate problem, we could not rush it as it would then end in failure. However, there was a need to admit the truth. We do not need two armies. We only need one single army.

[Reporter] Do you recognize the position of Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Angolan Republic?

[Savimbi] I think UNITA did this a long time ago. Our concessions include recognizing the Angolan state, recognizing Eduardo dos Santos as head of state, recognizing the government, not to be part of a future transitional government. What is more, we have just made

another important concession. Instead of insisting on UNITA's de jure recognition, we called for a law on parties, all parties. This would perfectly solve our problems. We also made another concession on the national army. Earlier, our party position was that the army should only be formed by the party that won elections. However, understanding the problems of having two armies, we agreed that we should begin to form a national army immediately after the cease-fire. Accordingly, we have recognized the MPLA Party, the MPLA government, and the head of state. I hope that they will equally be flexible so that we may be able to resolve all our problems.

[Reporter] Mr. Savimbi, we shall conclude this interview asking you to tell us what, in your view, facilitated these negotiations to the point where there is today talk of an agreement being signed between the two parties by the second half of January?

[Savimbi] There were three important elements. Firstly, I believe our brothers in Luanda understood that the military path does not bring about any kind of solution after the failure of the Mavinga battle. Secondly, the winds of democracy blowing across the world and the African continent would not have spared Angola. Accordingly, they felt forced to follow the trend. Thirdly, relations between the USSR and the United States improved greatly to such a point that cold war is no longer supported by anyone. Accordingly, as our fight was viewed as a fight between the two superpowers, today, these two superpowers are more interested in resolving regional conflicts through cooperation rather than through cold war. I believe that these three elements significantly influenced the decisions.

#### **PLO's 'Arafat Departs Luanda 17 December**

*MB1712200490 Luanda Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 17 Dec 90*

[Text] PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat [words indistinct] left the Angolan capital for Lusaka today within the framework of a tour of African countries.

Soon after his arrival in Luanda, the PLO chairman was received by Angolan Head of State Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the Futungo de Belas ward.

After Nigeria, Gabon, and Angola, Yasir 'Arafat will visit Zambia [words indistinct]. He is accompanied by one of his advisers.

He was seen off by members of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party Political Bureau and foreign affairs officials.

## **Mauritius**

### **\* Investment Opportunities With Madagascar Discussed**

*91AF0250A Port Louis WEEK-END in French  
11 Nov 90 p 17*

[Article by Azad Tally: "Investment Opportunities in Madagascar? Positive Effects Within Three Years, Mrs. Oliva Randrianananimandimby Said"; first paragraph is WEEK-END introduction; italicized passages published in English]

[Text] What investment opportunities are there in Madagascar? That was the theme of a seminar organized by the British accounting firm Coopers & Lybrand Deloitte. The seminar was also marked by the official opening of that firm's Mauritian branch. In his opening address, the Mauritian senior partner, Mr. Noel Chong Ah Yan, cited the three reasons that he believes must be met if businessmen are to turn to Madagascar. But the speech that held our attention was that of Mrs. Oliva Randrianananimandimby, majority partner of the Mpanazava accounting firm of Antananarivo. In a concise speech supported by figures, the Malagasy representative explained the facilities that are offered to potential investors, and socioeconomic conditions in Madagascar in the context of regional cooperation. Other participants to the seminar were Messrs. Arnaud Dalais and Dany Giraud of Floreal Knitwear (Madagascar), Mr. Gilles Gufflet of Coopers & Lybrand Deloitte (France), Mr. Jocelyn Thomas of the Mauritius Commercial Bank, and Brandon Gough, president of Coopers & Lybrand Deloitte.

In his speech, Mr. Noel Chong Ah Yan pointed out that, following the deregulation policy advocated by the Malagasy Government, through the introduction of the "Investment Code" and the concept of a free zone, Mauritian and foreign businessmen have shown growing interest for investment possibilities in Madagascar. Mr. Ah Yan said he was impressed by the number of South African businessmen in Antananarivo. However, he said, Mauritius has the advantage of being a bilingual country, and the Mauritian senior partner of Coopers & Lybrand Deloitte went on to point out that it is possible to bring together the business communities of these three countries to work together, considering that "South Africa has the necessary technical know-how, Madagascar has all of its natural resources to offer, and Mauritius possesses an entrepreneurial business community that is fast acquiring experience in international trade." From this point of view, Mr. Ah Yan explained, Mauritius must act as a catalyst in launching three-way joint ventures. According to the speaker, another reason to turn to Madagascar arises from the fact that the industrialization of Mr. Ratsiraka's country fits in with the Mauritian Government's strategy to launch the second stage of our industrial development and make Mauritius into a regional financial center. But Madagascar, he added, with 11 million people, half of whom are under

20, can help us. "We therefore have to explore the possibility not only of setting up complete plants there, but also of making use of outward processing facilities in Madagascar for handling some of the production processes to increase the flexibility of our economy," Mr. Ah Yan pointed out. Since Mauritius belongs to the Indian Ocean Commission (COI) and is about to enter its second industrial stage, the Mauritian manager of Coopers & Lybrand Deloitte estimated that Mauritius has an important part to play as a dynamo for economic development in the southwest Indian Ocean. In this respect, he said, the growth of economic relations between Mauritius and Madagascar will have a significant impact on the development of the region. Before returning to his seat, Mr. Ah Yan philosophized that "the economic world is a stage and we all have to play our part." And he added that Coopers & Lybrand Deloitte intended "to play its part."

Three key themes held our attention in Mrs. Oliva Randriananonimandimby's speech on investment possibilities in Madagascar. These were investments within a legal framework, the new Malagasy investment code, and the Malagasy economic and industrial policy. In her introduction, Mrs. Randriananonimandimby placed Malagasy economic trends in the international context. According to the Malagasy representative of the Mpanazava accounting firm, her country's economic problems are the result of the crises that affected simultaneously the world economies during the 1980-90 decade, the disorganization of the markets for traditional products such as coffee, cloves, etc., significant indebtedness with excessively heavy investments that did not have the expected effects, an insufficiency of exportable manufactured goods, and a per capita income that is one of the lowest in the world.

#### The Role of the State

On the structural adjustment program, the Malagasy speaker said that, in this respect, the Democratic Republic of Madagascar is focusing on redefining the role of the state in production activities, restoring major economic balances, privatizing, phasing out state involvement in the direct management of businesses, and deregulating foreign trade. The goals of this structural adjustment policy, she said, are (1) to achieve an economic growth rate higher than the demographic growth rate; (2) to improve the balance of payments through the development of a consistent export policy; (3) to promote a decline in employment through new investments; and (4) to encourage regional economic development.

#### Reformed Code

Simultaneously with this structural adjustment policy, Mrs. Oliva Randriananonimandimby pointed out, a very attractive investment climate is being developed through the reform of the Investment Code in order to provide additional impetus and create new development dynamics. But this also involves the development of a

special procedure, the so-called "industrial free zone procedure." The creation of free zones, she said, is also designed to stimulate the development of businesses operating in these zones as well as regional development, through the valorization of local natural resources and subcontracting, which should make possible both the integration of many activities into international markets and the transfer of know-how and technology.

#### Several Sectors Eligible

After considering at length the physical characteristics of Madagascar, the representative of the Mpanazava accounting firm explained the Malagasy economic and industrial policy in connection with the creation of industrial free zones. Market economy mechanisms become the rule of the game, and private initiative has an important part to play, she pointed out. Thus, a structural adjustment policy is required to provide a more favorable environment for existing businesses and potential Malagasy and foreign investors. This policy consists of achieving a positive real economic growth rate, deregulating domestic and foreign trade, consistently adjusting the rate of exchange to the actual evolution of domestic economic conditions, and deregulating the financial sector.

According to Mrs. Randriananonimandimby, Malagasy sectors eligible for investment range from artisanal to manufacturing, and include research and development, transport, industrial crops, livestock farming, fisheries, forestry, telecommunications, cold storage, etc. Madagascar, she said, pays considerable attention to the advantages offered to investors from all parts of the world. According to Mrs. Randriananonimandimby, these advantages boil down to the five following points: political stability, the lenders' interest, access to large markets, a generous environment (i.e., Madagascar's many potentialities), and labor competitiveness and quality. In the same breath, she also mentioned Madagascar's weaknesses with respect to industrial free zones. These are related to basic infrastructures and communications. She indicated that communities are making efforts to improve roads, for instance. She also stressed the financial and fiscal provisions offered to investors. In concluding, Mrs. Randriananonimandimby said she was convinced that there would be positive effects within three years.

#### \* MMM-JM Organizes Environmental Group

91AF0236A Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French  
31 Oct 90 p 4

[Article by Habib Mosaheb: "National 'Militant Youth' Campaign for Environmental Defense"]

[Excerpt] Militant Youth (JM), the youth wing of the MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement], will launch a nationwide campaign for the defense of the environment in the next few days, according to an announcement made yesterday at a press conference by the organization's president, Mr. Steve Obeegadoo.



On the agenda: forums, seminars, posters, T-shirts, and spot actions to sensitize the population to the need to protect the environment. JM will also support NGOs [nongovernmental organizations] engaged in ecological work.

The first open forum in the campaign will be held in mid-November at Saint-Pierre with the MMM, other progressive parties, trade unions, and NGOs participating.

"Then we will go to Mahebourg and Roche-Bois," Mr. Obegadoo added.

JM will also hold a workshop for trade unionists and labor activists on the theme "the working class and the environment," he said.

JM militants held a congress recently to put together an ecological platform in preparation for the environmental defense campaign, Mr. Obegadoo noted.

"We would like to emphasize that we are not against economic growth, but at the same time we believe growth should not come at the expense of the environment," the JM president added.

In that connection, JM believes that "unbridled liberalism" leads inevitably to the degradation of the environment and that the quality of the environment affects all levels of society.

The JM ecological platform has 12 planks, according to Mr. Obegadoo.

JM calls for strengthening the Ministry of Environment by endowing it with more personnel, funds, and equipment and passing stronger laws.

The JM ecological platform also deals with other subjects. Among other things, it calls for the introduction of an "environmental impact assessment" for all industrial and touristic projects; stricter controls over the disposal of waste products and refuse; recycling and reutilization of certain products such as old newspapers and magazines, cardboard boxes, bottles, and used engine oil; better control of "noise pollution"; encouragement of research in the field of "organic farming" in order to minimize recourse to insecticides and fungicides; continuation of the "save-energy" campaign after the Gulf crisis; zoning for rational land use....

JM also demands that the government get effective control over the importation, manufacture, and transport of toxic products. Workers have a right to know the chemical makeup of toxic products they are required to handle in the course of their work, according to JM. [passage omitted]

### \* BIM Joins Offshore Banking Units

91AF0308A Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French  
19 Nov 90 p 1

[Article by Leon Baya: "Offshore Banking Getting Under Way"]

[Text] The Edmond Rothschild Private Bank (BPER) will start up its offshore operations in about one month. LE MAURICIEN was told this morning by Mr. Nigel Franks, who has just been named general manager of the BPER's offshore banking unit (OBU).

The OBU of this Franco-Swiss financial company had expected to launch its operations at the beginning of the year, but the process of setting up facilities was delayed. Now that a chief executive has been named, however, things will move more quickly, it is said at the BPER and the Bank of Mauritius. The chief executive is of South African nationality.

The BPER has established its offices at the Chancery House, which is becoming a miniature financial center. Already located there are the OBUs of Barclays and the National Bank of Paris Intercontinental (BNPI), the headquarters of the State Commercial Bank, the National Mutual Fund, and Munich Reinsurance.

Also in the offshore banking sector, it was learned from the Central Bank that the Banque Internationale des Mascareignes (BIM) [International Bank of the Mascarenes] will receive its operating permit by the end of this month. The BIM is a joint venture of Credit Lyonnais, Mauritius Commercial Bank Ltd. [MCB], and the Bank of Reunion, which is itself a subsidiary of Credit Lyonnais. Credit Lyonnais owns a 40-percent share of the BIM (90 million rupees), as compared with 35 percent for MCB and 25 percent for the Bank of Reunion.

With the addition of the BIM, Mauritius' offshore banking sector will have seven "units" (OBUs): Barclays, Baroda, S B. International, BNPI, BPER, BIM, and the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank. This last has already obtained its license but has not yet launched its activities. The Habib Bank will become the eighth financial institution to enter the offshore banking sector.

Next year, the Bank of Mauritius will organize another exploratory visit to Europe, initially planned for this month. The visit will enable the authorities to sound out the markets of Frankfurt and Brussels.

### \* Bakers Demand Higher Prices To Offset Costs

91AF0235B Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French  
31 Oct 90 pp 1, 7

[Excerpt] The country may find itself without bread in the coming weeks if the government refuses to consider the demands of the bakers for an increase in the price of bread.

This warning was issued by the president of the bakers' association, Mr. Cassam Mohamedally, during the general meeting Tuesday.

After his meeting with the technicians at the Ministry of Trade yesterday morning, Mr. Mohamedally said he believes that in principle the government is in agreement with their demand for an increase in the price of bread. The technicians, again according to Mr. Mohamedally, plan to make a study of this demand and to announce their conclusions on Friday.

With this in view, Mr. Mohamedally appealed to the bakers to wait until this study is completed before taking drastic steps. He explained that their demand for an increase in the price of bread is based on the recent jump in prices (electricity, diesel fuel, transportation, yeast).

Where the purchase of flour from the Moulins de la Concorde [Concord Mills] is concerned, the bakers' association will meet on Sunday to make a decision. [passage omitted]

**\* Commission Proposed To Discuss RSA Relations**

91AF0236D Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French  
3 Nov 90 pp 1, 4

[Article by Jean-Marc Poche: "Joint Mauritian-South African Commission Proposed"]

[Text] Establishment of a commission of high-level Mauritian and South African officials to study bilateral industry and trade issues was proposed by Dr. Theo Alant, South Africa's deputy minister for trade, industry, and national education, during a brief meeting with the press yesterday. Dr. Alant departed Mauritius yesterday evening for a tour of the Near East after a very discreet three-day visit. He met with government and private-sector officials to learn more about the country's economic situation.

Commenting on South Africa's position in the region, Dr. Alant said his country has an important role to play in the development of subequatorial Africa. The Indian Ocean islands form a part of that economic entity, he maintained.

"We have exported finished products to those countries and imported raw materials. We will encourage our private sector [people] to visit these countries, help them develop, and set up joint ventures. We want to contribute to the development of this part of the world. As far as we are concerned, the rest of the world does not owe us anything.

"That is why the countries of the region should join together to discuss their development. Zaire, for example, has great hydroelectric potential. We could import part of our electrical energy needs from there. In Lesotho, we are currently financing a water project.

There is also a lot of potential in Mozambique, Angola, Madagascar, and Mauritius. We must come together and talk about these things."

In regard to possibilities for cooperation between South Africa and Mauritius, Dr. Alant said that during the three days he spent on our island, he had the opportunity to get some idea of its problems and opportunities. He admitted that the trade balance currently favors South Africa "because we export a lot of food products as well as finished products. I had a chance to tell Mauritian officials that Mauritians are welcome in South Africa and that Mauritius's image as a very attractive tourist destination only a two-hour flight away should be promoted." He suggested that Mauritian industries participate actively in trade fairs. "Mauritius must be market there [as published in English]. Likewise, South African manufacturers and businessmen could come to Mauritius. But all that is a matter for the private sector. All the government can do is encourage it."

Questioned about the possibility of importing Mauritian tea, Dr. Alant said this issue was discussed with the governmental authorities. It seems that the preferential Mauritian-South African accord on this subject lost its importance after tea prices went up on the world market. "I am of the opinion that the Ministry of Commerce should approach South African officials to see what can be done in this particular area. South Africa today is almost self-sufficient in tea. However, we will need to import more tea for 'blending purposes.'"

Similarly, regarding the need of some Mauritians for specialized medical care, Dr. Alant proposed that a government official discuss the matter with South African counterparts. Until such time as Mauritian and South African technicians can meet on the subject, South African authorities remain willing to receive cases requiring urgent medical care.

"We think all these questions could be dealt with in a commission composed of high-ranking South African and Mauritian officials. It could also deal with issues affecting trade and industry."

Mr. Alant said he did not deal with the issue of a bilateral commercial accord during his visit to Mauritius. He noted, however, that the opening of South Africa's first trade office in Port Louis was a "milestone" in relations between our two countries.

But he rejected any idea that South Africa might become a "big brother" to the region. His country, he said, does not have sufficient resources to invest on a large scale in the region, although in several domains it has substantial expertise that could be made available to countries like Mauritius.

Dr. Alant also said his country is prepared to study the possibility of joining the PTA [Preferential Trade Area] in the event such a proposal is made. He noted that his country is currently active in the "customs union" that includes Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, and Namibia.



That body, created in 1910, is one of the world's most flourishing customs associations.

#### \* Islanders Protest U.S. Occupation of Chagos

91AF0236B Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French  
31 Oct 90 p 12

[Article by Habib Mosaheb: "Demonstration Against Occupation of Chagos"]

[Text] The Islanders Fraternal Organization committee this morning held a demonstration in front of the American Embassy to protest the U.S. occupation of the Chagos archipelago.

In a letter presented to the U.S. ambassador, leaders of the committee stated that the U.S. Government is responsible for the "deportation and suffering of the inhabitants of the Chagos archipelago."

"The excision of the archipelago constitutes a violation of UN resolutions, while the deportation of its inhabitants goes against principles dear to the American people," the letter continues. The demonstrators also presented a letter to the Ministry of Labor demanding higher wages, strict price control, and an end to the hiring of foreign laborers. They believe these measures will help the population cope with the steady decline in their purchasing power.

The demonstrators, whose action this morning was organized in collaboration with the Tenants Association, also visited the headquarters of the Ministries of Lands and Housing.

In a letter presented to the minister of land and environment, the Tenants Association demands an immediate end to the policy of expelling squatters from crown lands. This policy, wrote Mr. Elie Michel, was launched by Mr. Herve Duval and has been continued by his successor, Sir Ramesh Jeewoolall. The association demands that Minister Kasenally put an end to this shameful and repressive policy characterized by "vengefulness, communal favoritism, and discrimination."

The association also gave a letter to the minister of housing, Mr. Jayen Cuttarree, calling for urgent action to resolve the housing crisis.

#### \* Pollution From Bagasse Remains Unchecked

91AF0253A Port Louis WEEK-END in French  
11 Nov 90 p 16

[Article entitled: "Bagasse Dust Bothers Highlands Residents"; first paragraph is WEEK-END introduction; italicized passages published in English]

[Text] Anyone traveling to the Highlands these days, more precisely to the neighborhood of the area's sugar factory, would do well to take along a muffler and wear glasses. The reason: during cutting season, the area is showered daily with bagasse dust coming from the factory. According to residents affected by this highly

disagreeable situation, which we saw for ourselves last Saturday, bagasse pollution in the Highlands has been going on for 10 years and nothing has been done, either by the factory's management or government authorities, to put a stop to it.

In a letter to the Ministry of the Environment dated 8 August 1990, a resident of Dispensaire Street described the situation this way: *"I would like to inform you that I am not living peacefully and healthily. The reason is that dust of bagasses belonging to the sugar factory are swirling everywhere in the vicinity of my yard, resting on kitchen utensils, and wet clothes hanging on the ropes. We are forced to shut our doors, unable to go outside and do household work outside. It is a threat to my health and to my children also who are allergic to dust."*

In his letter, the resident added the following: *"Second, the river is polluted with waste matters from the sugar estate and it gives a bad and intolerable smell, mainly at night."* Moreover, the letter's signatory criticized the dirtying of Dispensaire Street by the bagasse "foams" transported by the factory's trucks. When it rains, the main road becomes slippery and dangerous.

According to two other residents, Mssrs. Bussawon and Appadoo, the Ministry of Health has been advised of the situation, but has not responded to their letter. The Ministry of the Environment, on the other hand, informed Mr. Bussawon in a piece of correspondence dated 6 September, 1990 that: *"matter is under consideration and that action, as appropriate, is being taken."* Residents are still waiting!

A petition was addressed in July 1989 to the factory's management; this was followed by a meeting with the manager, Mr. Hardy. The meeting proved to be a total failure, since the factory's management had no desire to make any concession.

Given the current situation, the residents concerned are considering contacting a lawyer to take legal action. "This is the last year we are going to be martyrs," they said, claiming they are the only Mauritians forced to endure such conditions for 10 years.

Questioned about the grievances of the residents, the manager of the sugar factory, Mr. Hardy, explained that the factory is aware of the situation, made worse this year by a lack of rain, according to him, and he assured us that a building would soon be constructed to house the bagasse. The project, which will cost 2.5 million rupees, will be completed before the next cutting.

As for pollution of the river, equipment to treat wastewater will be installed in the near future. The operation will cost 2 million rupees. Here, Mr. Hardy pointed out that his factory was not solely responsible for the present state of the river and called on residents, who wash their trucks or throw garbage in the river, to participate in the environmental cleanup of the Highlands.

Although Highlands residents will be pleased with Mr. Hardy's statement, it does seem that a great deal of bitterness could have been avoided had there been a minimum of dialogue between the parties. It is never too late to do things right, so....

## Mozambique

### War-Related Activities Monitored 10-16 Dec

MB1612200590

[Editorial report]

Following is a compilation of reports monitored 10 - 16 December on activities relating to the internal conflict. Items are listed by province.

#### CABO DELGADO

"Armed bandits" abducted an undisclosed number of peasants from (Namere) village in Montepuez District on 4 December. The "criminals" also plundered civilian property. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 12 Dec 90)

#### INHAMBANE

The FPLM [Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique] forces killed 59 "armed bandits" and captured another along with his weapon in operations during the month of November. The Mozambique Armed Forces also destroyed four "armed bandit" hide-outs in Vilanculo, Homoine, Jangamo, and Funhalouro Districts and captured assorted military materiel, including 46 AKM weapons and ammunition. The Mozambique Armed Forces also freed some 300 citizens from "armed bandit captivity." (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 14 Dec 90)

#### MANICA

In a joint operation carried out on 7 December, Mozambique Armed Forces units stationed in Sofala and Manica Provinces destroyed the Chibabava regional base of the "armed bandits." During the operation three "armed bandits" were killed, and a radio transmitter and assorted military materiel were captured. Twenty-one people were freed from "armed bandit" captivity. In other operations launched in Manica Province, Mozambique Armed Forces units destroyed an "armed bandit" camp in Sussundenga District, killing four "criminals." (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 11 Dec 90)

The Mozambique Armed Forces freed over 150 people from "armed bandit captivity" in Tambara District recently. A little over 3,400 citizens turned themselves in to the authorities in (Nhacassula) after having fled the "criminals'" captivity. Those citizens have already been resettled in communal villages in the region. There is a high infant mortality rate in (Nhacassula) due to a lack of medical care. People affected by the war in the (Nhacassula) area require clothing, food, and agricultural implements. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 12 Dec 90)

The militia forces based in Chimoio city have killed eight "armed bandits" so far this year. They have also captured four "armed bandits, five collaborators," and three light weapons. In Chimoio this year, the "armed bandits murdered" 23 citizens, wounded 11, and abducted 16. They also burned 16 homes. This was disclosed during the proceedings of the annual meeting to assess the performance of the Manica Province militia command which is being held in Chimoio. The chief of staff of the Manica Province military command, who opened the meeting, called on the militia forces to continue their struggle to defend economic and social targets. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 14 Dec 90)

Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] "armed bandits murdered" 10 people in two rural communities in Gondola District in attacks on 7 and 14 December. In Inchope, the "criminals murdered" eight civilians and set fire to 30 homes, two vehicles, and one tractor. The Renamo "armed bandits murdered" two people when they attacked Chicacaura village on 14 December. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 16 Dec 90)

#### NAMPULA

The "armed bandits murdered" at least 12 people and abducted over 200 others in Monapo District this year. The "criminals" also burned about 150 civilian houses in Monapo District this year. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 10 Dec 90)

Over 90,000 books and lesson books were sent to Monapo District this year within the framework of the emergency program. In Monapo there are over 1,400 orphans who live with foster families at different centers in the district. This year the "armed bandits" destroyed four schools in Monapo District. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1500 GMT 10 Dec 90)

#### TETE

Seven "armed bandits" were killed recently at the Marara administrative post in Changara District. The administrator of Marara post said that in the last six months the "bandits" had intensified their "criminal actions" against the local population. He added that the situation is likely to improve in view of patrols by Mozambique Armed Forces units stationed in the area. According to him, these military operations have permitted the freeing of many citizens from "armed bandit captivity," as well as the recovery of property belonging to the people. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 16 Dec 90)

## Zambia

### Nation Reverts to Multiparty System 17 Dec

MB1712184490 DaKar PANA in English 1807 GMT 17 Dec 90

[Text] Lusaka, 17 Dec (ZANA/PANA)—Zambia on Monday reverted to political pluralism following the signing in Lusaka by President Kenneth Kaunda of a bill

passed by his country's Parliament three weeks ago. I am doing this because I would like to believe that it is the wish of the people, Kaunda said as he signed the bill into a law to officially remove the provision which had barred existence of other political parties apart from his United National Independence Party.

He said the experience Zambia went through in the first republic under multi-partyism was a sad one, Kaunda said, but I compel myself to believe that after twenty-six years of independence, we are mature enough to shoulder the responsibilities of multi-partyism.

Zambia was a multi-party state from independence in 1964 until 1973 when the opposition was outlawed.

The present administration will continue until the first general and presidential elections under multi-partyism in 1991.

Reacting to the new law, the national chairman of the Movement for Multi-party Democracy, Arthur Wina, said in Lusaka that his movement, a loose alliance of opposition elements in the country, would register itself as a party in two days' time.

The movement will register as a political party under the existing title and executive committee. A convention will be held early 1991 to elect new leaders.

#### \* State, Union Handling of Education Crisis Hit

91AF0284A Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English  
12 Oct 90 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] The whole nation is certainly dumbfounded and flabbergasted about how the education authorities—be they in the ministries, personnel division and the teachers union—have handled the burning issue of education this year. It is a great disappointment and a national disgrace.

The chronology of events of the 1990 education calendar is well-known to be repeated here but the stalemate which the Government on the one side and the Zambia National Union of Teachers (ZNUT) on the other reached over negotiations this week spells doom.

Our children are the worst victims in the whole saga. They have lost more or less a whole year of precious education.

Who is to blame in the scenario more especially this last term when teachers have boycotted classes to press for better conditions of service?

Surely the parties—that is the four unions representing public service workers (ZNUT) included) and the Government—knew what they were signing for when they reached final agreement.

How come now that teachers in colleges, secondary and primary schools are claiming that their salaries are lower and that they were left out of certain categories of allowances?

ZNUT must be culpable to some extent for it should not have initialled a half-baked document. See what mediocrity can result in.

The employer—the Government—too stands to answer for the mess created in the education system. Judging from the utterances being made from different quarters no proper homework was made before awarding the 85 percent salary increments and the "hefty" allowances which are now the bone of contention.

The Government appears not to have calculated its wage bill and how it would generate the money to fund it. It is as a result stuck.

Only this week senior permanent secretary for Finance Comrade Leonard Nkhata complained during an aid signing ceremony that the increments would affect the nation's economic structuring programme. That is regrettable.

And on Wednesday it was announced that teachers demands could only be entertained in the 1991 Budget. Will they take it?

The big question then is as the Government has no money and the teachers are adamant that they be paid before they return to their blackboards are schools and colleges going to be declared officially closed?

It is not fair to bother children to be travelling to schools where there are no classes. It is a waste of time, food and money.

## Burkina Faso

### Radio on Gulf Crisis Beneficiaries, Victims

AB1712214490 Ouagadougou Domestic Service  
in French 1900 GMT 14 Dec 90

[Text] The Gulf crisis has been dragging on. After the initial weeks of enthusiasm for war, the protagonists seem to be really embarrassed. They have exchanged insults, threats, dirty tricks, [words indistinct] like in a classical drama. These are ingredients for war.

We may ask ourselves: Who benefits from the situation in the Gulf, Rene Sekou?

[Sekou] We may list them under two categories which are not necessarily distinct: the major and minor beneficiaries. Concerning the major beneficiaries, the Gulf crisis has been a blessing for the militarists and industrialists. It has benefitted a few military circles for whom the end of the Cold War meant huge budget cuts. According to a colleague at Radio France International, in some countries subsidies were swiftly restored for the manufacturing of highly sophisticated arms which many experts have been wondering what they could be used for in the Gulf.

Concerning the industrialists, who had largely benefitted from the East-West rivalry, they were on the verge of getting discouraged when they began to receive huge orders and business turnover began to rise. Now they are happy about that. A case in point is the recent huge order received by one manufacturer of waterproof doors, indispensable in case of a chemical warfare. It is hoped that this war situation continues. Some intelligence services have been looking beyond the Iraq-Kuwaiti conflict. They contend that after Kuwait, Iraq's Saddam Husayn intends to gobble up Saudi Arabia.

Other major beneficiaries are the oil producing countries which, for many years, feared that oil prices would tumble below \$15. The spectacular rise of oil prices has generated windfall profits for them.

Now let us turn to the minor beneficiaries of the crisis. The international press, especially the print media with its publications and the electronic media with its coverage, have achieved unparalleled levels. Thus CNN, the U.S. television network, has been very successful by directly connecting to the Iraqi television with daily coverage of the hostages and Saddam Husayn's news conference.

In France the endless psychological drama enabled LIBERATION to increase its circulation by 27 percent, LES ECHOS by 20 percent, and LE MONDE by seven percent. The number of [word indistinct] has doubled. That is the situation.

Now how about the real victims of the crisis? They are Third World refugees who have fled Kuwait after

losing everything, families of hostages, and the people of poor countries which were hit hard by the oil price increase.

## Ghana

### \* Tema-Akosombo Railway Line To Be Built

91AF0299A Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC  
in English 8 Oct 90 pp 1, 8-9

[Article by Asiedu Marfo, Fumesua: "Government To Build Rail-Line Between Tema, Akosombo"]

[Text] The government is to construct a railway line between Tema and Akosombo to enable imports of neighbouring countries beyond the northern border to pass through the Tema Harbour.

It is expected that the 9-kilometre project, when completed, will help to increase the country's foreign exchange earnings.

A team from the Japan Railways Technical Services is expected in the country in January, next year, to conduct studies on the project which will be financed with a grant.

Mr J.A. Danso, Secretary for Transport and Communications, announced this when he inspected rehabilitation works on the Eastern railway lines at Fumesua and Bonfa stations at the weekend.

The estimated cost of the rehabilitation of both the Eastern and Central railway lines, covering a total distance of 449.2 kilometres, is 1.2 billion cedis with foreign exchange component of 13.8 million dollars.

So far, the Italian Government has supplied materials worth 9.6 million dollars while the World Bank has provided 1.2 million dollars.

Mr Danso said after the Japanese team had completed the studies the report will be sent to the Ministry for study.

The Secretary said the main intention of the project is to have imports of neighbouring countries, particularly Burkina Faso, to pass through the Tema Harbour, then conveyed by rail from Tema to Akosombo.

At Akosombo, he explained that the imports will be conveyed by the Volta Lake Transport Company to Buiepe and, then transported by land to Burkina Faso.

Mr Emmanuel Opoku, project manager, said the rehabilitation work consists of two main parts, complete track renewal, which involves the changing of all rails and fittings, and the sleeper renewal which comprises the changing of sleepers and spikes.

He announced that the signalling and telecommunication systems of the corporation will also be rehabilitated at the cost of 13.6 million dollars to be provided by the Italian Government.



**\* Grain Storage Capacity To Be Expanded**

91AF0299C Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC  
in English 17 Oct 90 pp 1, 8-9

[Article by Joe Bradford Nyinah, Forifori: "Post-Harvest Losses"]

[Excerpt] Ghana can store up to 150,000 metric tonnes of cereals representing 20 percent of the national requirement by 1995 under a three-phased National Food Security Programme (NFSP).

The programme involves the construction of farm gate and terminal storage (silo) facilities.

The programme is also designed to reduce the 25 percent post-harvest losses in cereals in the country.

According to a source close to the Ministry of Agriculture 200,000 metric tonnes out of the national production of 600,000 tonnes are lost annually through post-harvest destruction by weevils and rodents.

Under phase one, which was funded with \$4.7 million from the European Community Development grant, silos were constructed at Abofour, Sekyedumasi, Aframso, Kintampo, Wenchi, Berekum, Nkoranza and Vakpo.

Under phase two, drying and storage facilities have been provided at Mprumem in the Central Region, Badu and Goaso in Brong Ahafo. Similar facilities at Forifori in the Afram Plains would be completed by the end of the month. Two others at Agogo and Lambusie in the Ashanti and Upper West Regions respectively are in various stages of construction.

Phase two of the NFSP, according to the source, was funded by the Danish Government through the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) with a \$7 million grant and \$3.7 million provided by the Saudi Fund.

The third phase would involve the rehabilitation of existing silos, most of which were constructed during the First Republic for use. It would be financed by a Japanese Government grant.

A visit by the Graphic to the sites of some of the new silos showed a steady progress of work.

At Forifori, Mr Bob Pipir, project co-ordinator of DANIDA Grain Storage Project, said when completed, the silo could store 2,500 tonnes of maize. [passage omitted]

**Liberia****Johnson Accuses ECOMOG of Arresting Officials**

AB1712192090 London BBC World Service in English  
1709 GMT 17 Dec 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] In Liberia, the West African force, ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], has been taking some stick again. Usually it comes from the main rebel leader, Charles Taylor, but this time it's the other one, Prince Johnson of the INPFL [Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia]. He has been cooperating with ECOMOG and the interim government, but two weeks ago ECOMOG had to confine Johnson's troops to barracks for breaching the cease-fire. Since then, relations have been rocky.

Last week, Interim President Amos Sawyer created a police force and appointed one of Johnson's men as one of its top officials. But within days, ECOMOG soldiers arrested the new policeman and Johnson is very annoyed. It was the second arrest of one of Johnson's people in the space of a week. A spokesman for Prince Johnson called us today. Mark Child took the call; here is his report:

[Begin Child recording] This morning we were called by a spokesman for Prince Johnson's Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia, INPFL. He was complaining about the way in which ECOMOG was arresting Johnson's men. In particular, he complained about the arrest yesterday of a senior INPFL representative in the new national police force which was created by Interim President Sawyer last week. The spokesman claimed that it was the Nigerian contingent of ECOMOG who had arrested the senior policeman yesterday and that they had also arrested an INPFL member of the Interim Assembly on Friday. The spokesman said that although the ECOMOG soldiers who arrested the police officer alleged he was carrying weapons with him at the time, the INPFL have refuted this as they say no arms were found when ECOMOG searched his car.

The senior police officer, who was officially appointed by Interim President Sawyer last week, had with him his police permit and was even driving an official ECOMOG car when arrested. Although Dr. Sawyer is out of the country at present, Prince Johnson has complained to officials of the interim government, and the Interim Vice President Reverend Diggs is expected to look into the matter soon.

Meanwhile, the interim minister of state for presidential affairs has already written a letter to ECOMOG demanding the release of the INPFL interim assembly member who was arrested on Friday [14 Dec]. However, the INPFL claims that ECOMOG has not even considered the minister's letter. [end recording]

### **AFL Boss Pledges Support To Restore Peace**

*AB1712163690 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English  
0900 GMT 16 Dec 90*

[Text] The chief of staff of the Armed Forces of Liberia [AFL], Lieutenant General Hezekiah Bowen, has pledged the AFL's support for the restoration of peace and security in Liberia. General Bowen said the Armed Forces of Liberia (?comprises) members from all political subdivisions of the country. He said (?members) must therefore be encouraged to achieve peace and security in Liberia. The AFL boss was speaking Friday at an honorary program held at the barracks of Monrovia. Gen. Bowen was honored by the [words indistinct] of the AFL (?senior) staff.

### **NPFL Rebels Reportedly Raid Villages**

*AB1812123290 Paris AFP in English 1216 GMT  
18 Dec 90*

[Text] Monrovia, Dec 18 (AFP)—Bands of armed guerrillas from Liberia's main rebel group are still raiding villages near the capital Monrovia despite deployment of West African peace-keeping forces, witnesses said here late Monday. The witnesses said 10 rebels from Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) on Saturday entered Kenestown and Sasstown some 40 kilometers (25 miles) from here, forcing residents to give them food and money. They said the villagers then chased the rebels back into the bush with cutlasses (machetes) after observing that the guerrillas had no ammunition for their weapons.

On Sunday, another group of NPFL rebels entered the settlement of Louisiana some 32 kilometers (20 miles) from here and demanded food and money from the residents. One witness said villagers there also chased the rebels away, adding that the NPFL troops may have been afraid to shoot for fear of alerting nearby West African troops patrolling the area.

The West African force, comprising troops from Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone, The Gambia and Guinea, were sent into Liberia in August by the 16-nation Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to impose a ceasefire in the country's bloody civil war. Villagers have reported the incidents to the West African troops manning checkpoints in the area.

Earlier this month hungry NPFL rebels loyal to Charles Taylor killed at least five people during a looting spree in Bensonville 20 kilometers (12 miles) north of here and surrounding villages according to witnesses.

### **Freedom of Movement Reported in Monrovia**

*AB1812085090 Paris AFP in English 0752 GMT  
18 Dec 90*

[By James Dorbor]

[Text] Monrovia, Dec 18 (AFP)—Residents in the capital have taken to the streets freely for the first time in

seven months after West African troops monitoring factions have taken complete control of Monrovia and its environs. Residents here, once separated and controlled by remnants of the late president Samuel Doe's Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL) and rebel leader Prince Johnson's Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia (INPFL), moved freely through the capital Monday without fear of harassment or attack.

Three weeks ago Liberia's interim government led by Amos Sawyer and backed by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) ordered the two factions back to their bases to be replaced by troops of the intervention force, known as ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] and comprising troops from Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Guinea and The Gambia. The army troops and rebels had earlier set up checkpoints and enforced their own form of "law and order" on the more than 300,000 civilians still in the city and its suburbs, observers noted. ECOMOG troops have replaced the INPFL and AFL at all checkpoints.

The order followed clashes between the two groups November 30, just two days after the factions and the main rebel group led by Charles Taylor signed the ceasefire agreement in the Malian capital, Bamako at the end of a special summit of ECOWAS heads of state on the Liberian crisis.

Taxi cabs and commercial buses, which were out of action last July when Mr. Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) forces reached the outskirts of Monrovia, were running normally Monday, despite an acute gasoline (petrol) shortage. The price of gasoline (petrol) has skyrocketed past the official rate of 3.50 to 40 dollars a gallon (a gallon is about four liters), while fuel oil is sold for 35 dollars a gallon on the black market.

Despite the freedom of movement in the capital, security at ECOMOG checkpoints remains tight. Vehicles are thoroughly searched for arms and ammunition and passengers and pedestrians are marched through in single file while troops check their bags and suitcases. Residents who fled in June at the height of the country's bloody year-long civil war have also begun returning to their desolate homes. Some sat outside their houses and wept bitterly. "Our homes have been damaged and everything we have worked for over the years has been stolen," one resident lamented. But many were grateful for the presence of West African troops. One resident said: "Without ECOMOG most of us would have been killed by either rebels or government troops."

Meanwhile, a U.S. Embassy official in Abidjan said U.S. Congressmen Howard Wolpe and Donald Payne from the House of Representatives' sub-committee on Africa arrived there over the weekend and were traveling widely in the Ivory Coast on Monday to assess the refugee situation in the West African country, which borders Liberia. More than 10,000 people have died and another 600,000 have been forced to take refuge in Ivory Coast, Guinea and Sierra Leone since NPFL rebels

launched their bid to oust Mr. Doe last December 24. Mr. Doe was tortured to death by rebels loyal to Mr. Johnson in Monrovia last September.

## Nigeria

### Radio on Babangida's Visit to Equatorial Guinea

AB1812090690 Lagos Domestic Service in English  
0600 GMT 16 Dec 90

[Reginald Okotche commentary]

[Text] Nigeria and Equatorial Guinea established diplomatic relations in 1968, soon after the independence of the former Spanish colony. The commencement of relations between the two countries, however, developed into a misguided sense of mistrust among the people of Equatorial Guinea. They had a phobia that because of Nigeria's huge size and economic strength she might exert undue influence on her small southeastern neighbor. Consequently, this feeling of mistrust of [words indistinct] generated a lot of friction in relations between Nigeria and Equatorial Guinea.

In the late seventies, Nigerians living in Equatorial Guinea were subjected to all forms of molestation, culminating in the murder of a Nigerian by a police officer in Malabo in 1975. The public reaction to the incident was overwhelming, with some Nigerians demanding a break in diplomatic relations with Equatorial Guinea, as they wanted a reprisal.

The Federal Government under late General Murtala Muhammed reacted swiftly by ordering the repatriation of about 40,000 Nigerians from that country. Before the incident, Nigerians constituted the economic lifeline of Equatorial Guinea. They provided a skilled manpower and operated the commercial and agricultural sectors of the economy. As a result of their activities, Equatorial Guinea, which is the size of a local government in Nigeria, was then reputed to have one of the highest per capita incomes in Africa. The exodus of Nigerians adversely affected the economy of Equatorial Guinea. Following the diplomatic war, successive governments in Nigeria became very cautious in their dealings with the neighboring state.

It was only in 1979 that renewed attempts to mend friendship began with the changes of government in both countries. In 1979, the present leader of Equatorial Guinea, President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, and the Second Republic civilian president in Nigeria, Alhaji Shehu Shagari, came to power. Both leaders initiated fresh diplomatic efforts which led to the signing of an agreement on friendship and good neighborliness in October 1982.

However, in spite of the normalization of relations, previous Nigerian Governments did not show any interest in the economic reverses of Equatorial Guinea. The withdrawal of Nigerian skilled manpower, capital, and enterprise from that country left a vacuum which the

racist authorities in South Africa will be willing to exploit. This explains why Equatorial Guinea went into the brief diplomatic alliance with South Africa between 1988 and last year. That period also witnessed the renewed tension in relations between Nigeria and Equatorial Guinea. After a comprehensive study of the situation, President Ibrahim Babangida launched a diplomatic offensive to get the racists out of the neighboring state and reassured the government and people of Equatorial Guinea of Nigeria's economic support. In pursuance of this policy, a presidential task force was set up to coordinate cultural, educational, and technical assistance to Equatorial Guinea.

President Babangida's visit to Equatorial Guinea was, therefore, significant in many respects. He was the first Nigerian head of state to visit Equatorial Guinea after more than 20 years. But, most importantly, it gave tremendous credibility to Nigeria's peaceful and genuine intentions towards the neighboring country. The visit provided the two leaders the opportunity to reaffirm their commitment to the agreement on friendship and good neighborliness. This is expected to bring about greater interaction between the peoples of both countries.

A new bilateral agreement on the protection of properties and investment, which was signed during President Babangida's visit, will also restore the confidence of Nigerians who might wish to do business in Equatorial Guinea. Nigeria has demonstrated her determination to inject dynamism in relations between her and Equatorial Guinea.

Apart from direct financial assistance, the Federal Government has made scholarship awards to her students and has embarked on educational, health, and agricultural projects in that country. The improved relations which will follow President Babangida's visit to Equatorial Guinea is another welcome development in the current crusade to start regional cooperation.

### Party Praises NEC for Successful Elections

AB1712180290 Lagos Domestic Service in English  
2100 GMT 14 Dec 90

[Text] The National Republican Convention, NRC, has described the successful conduct of the local government elections as a victory for democracy in Nigeria. The national chairman of the party, Chief Tom Ikimi, said in Lagos that the exercise was an endorsement of the sincerity of the Federal Government in the implementation of the transition to civil rule program. He congratulated the government and the National Electoral Commission for the good conduct of the polls. Chief Ikimi urged all elected local government chairmen and councillors of the party to work hard to make their areas models of excellence. He also called on them to cooperate with their counterparts of the Social Democratic Party, SDP, to improve the welfare of the people. Chief Ikimi had earlier written to congratulate the national



chairman of the SDP, Ambassador Babagana Kingibe, on the performance of his party in the elections.

The Social Democratic Party has commended the National Electoral Commission, NEC, for the able manner it conducted the recent local government elections in the country. The national chairman of the party, Ambassador Babagana Kingibe, made the commendation in Lagos today at a news conference. He acknowledged the role of the present administration in encouraging the democratic process so far and gave an assurance that the SDP would continue to enrich that process by being law abiding and cooperating with the government to ensure the success of the transition program. Ambassador Kingibe also suggested that the open ballot system should be considered in all subsequent elections after local modifications. He extended a hand of fellowship to his counterpart in the NRC and stressed the need for cooperation between the two parties in the task of nation building.

A Radio Nigeria Network News political correspondent reports that Ambassador Kingibe today replied to the letter from his NRC counterpart, Chief Tom Ikimi. The SDP national chairman congratulated his colleagues in the NRC for what he described as their noble and competitive spirit displayed during the recent nationwide electioneering campaign.

#### **Liberia's Sawyer Calls for More UN Aid**

AB1712155290 Dakar PANA in English 1529 GMT  
17 Dec 90

[Text] Lagos, 17 Dec. (NAN/PANA)—Liberia's interim president, Amos Sawyer, has called for the extension of the UN's 15 million US dollar relief fund to that country to ensure good health services for the people. Sawyer, who made the call on Saturday at Lagos' Murtala Muhammed Airport on his way to Abuja, said that the UN food relief programme was still continuing, pointing out that it should be extended. He added that the country was greatly in need of medical supplies and health care.

Sawyer told airport correspondents that the Bamako Summit was very important and had been of great help to the unanimous adoption of a peace formula for Liberia. We had not had a negative response from (rebel leader) Charles Taylor, he said, adding that he was looking forward to reaching a political accommodation to bring him into the interim government. He explained that the Liberian Armed Forces were supporting the interim government in its effort to bring peace to the country and that progress was being made.

Sawyer arrived in Lagos at about 8 P.M. on Friday, two hours after President Ibrahim Babangida had left for Abuja to attend the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs annual patron's dinner. The interim president left Lagos for Abuja on Saturday at about 3 P.M. to brief Babangida on the latest development in Liberia.

#### **PLO's 'Arafat Discusses Gulf With Babangida**

AB1712162690 Dakar PANA in English 1613 GMT  
17 Dec 90

[Text] Lagos, 17 Dec. (NAN/PANA)—The president of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), Yasir 'Arafat, met President Ibrahim Babangida Monday in Lagos for two hours during which they discussed peaceful solutions to the Persian Gulf crisis. The PLO leader told airport correspondents that he had earlier exchanged messages with Babangida on the issue.

He said that he had been playing the role of a mediator between Iraq and Kuwait since 1972, adding that he had succeeded in making the two countries sign a primary accord for peace before the escalation of the conflict. According to him, it is not just one problem we are having in the Middle East which has to be solved within the Arab family.

'Arafat also spoke on the 15 January UN deadline given to Iraq to quit Kuwait, saying that Palestinians did not believe in it because it was not the first time such action had been taken. If war should start in the Gulf it would be a catastrophe and a disaster, which would not only affect the Arabs, but also the whole world, he said. Arafat added: Let us have one conference for the whole crisis in the Middle East.

On the Palestine question, the PLO leader disclosed that about 1,400 Palestinians had been killed, 86,000 injured, while 7,000 cases of women miscarriages had occurred. He said 93,000 people were arrested and imprisoned in concentration camps similar to those of the Nazis by Israelis.

#### **Senegal**

##### **\* Government Decentralization Termed Political**

91AF0265C Dakar SUD IIEBDO in French  
4 Oct 90 p 4

[Article by Alain Aghoton]

[Text] The evils affecting local collectives are well-known and identified. In granting them administrative autonomy, have the public authorities surrendered to pressures of a therapeutic or political nature?

This country's municipal history has accustomed us to "bad habits." The Socialist Party [PS] is essentially responsible for the "backslide" that our communes and rural communities have experienced during its administration. A number of civilian administrators have been caught "with their hands in the till."

This almost irrevocable accusation does not come from the opposition. It has essentially been formulated by a significant proportion of students at the PS summer



university, invited to discuss a "true grassroots development strategy: the administration of communes and rural communities," and to evaluate the experience of the Dakar communes.

Was this a forced conclusion? Examination of the numerous difficulties and other constraints encountered primarily since 1972 (the date of the beginning of administrative and territorial reform) shows that the results of the decentralization and deconcentration efforts have been mitigated to the point that today one speaks of "reform of the reform."

In reality, no known and significant evaluation has been made of the first phase, which was completed last 25 September with Parliament's adoption of texts fundamentally modifying the Code of Communal Administration. This first phase is said to involve "the institutional organization, training, and teaching of the local populations and elected officials," while the second is "oriented toward development."(!) In essence, the changes concern the transfer of authority and administration, respectively, from the municipal administrators to the mayors and from the subprefects to the rural council presidents, and the communalization of Bargny, Guediawaye, Thionk Essyl, Dahra, Ndoum, Kounghoul, Marsassoum, Pout, Goudomp, Diofor, and Ourosogui.

In laymen's terms, the municipal councillors (except for Dakar, a unique case) and the rural council heads are finished with their closely watched freedom of 18 years! At first sight, it constitutes a democratic advance, a "qualitative leap in decentralization."

After 25 November 1990, the date of the municipal and rural elections, the country will have 47 communes and 345 rural communities with complete responsibility and administrative autonomy. The Senegalese communes' proportion of gross domestic product is estimated at some 60 percent. They comprise 9 percent of the total population and represent 60 percent of employment.

The limits of the democratic advance? The communes have denounced the evils long since identified by the authorities and that have been identified: clientelism, waste, lack of development strategy, poor financial administration, insufficient resources, excess personnel; in sum, they too are experiencing an economic crisis.

For the rural communities, long under the control of the subprefects whose administrative pettiness, paternalism and even errors have been brought to light, the situation is not favorable. Furthermore, 70 percent of rural council presidents, whose average age is between 50 and 70, are illiterate in French. Other grievances: the communes' debt vis-a-vis the State enterprises (SONEES [Senegalese National Water and Equipment Company] and SENELEC [Senegal Electric Company], for example) is on the order of 2.2 billion CFA [African Financial Community] francs; the administration of the land belonging to the rural communities is a bone of contention frequently cited.

### Decentralization

If the new texts are creating a small revolution, the extent of the transformation, given the bottlenecks, lends to this reform the allure of a risky bet to the extent that the resources required to master the phenomenon do not appear evident. "Since the reform, we have not received adequate training," claims Diakhao-Sine Rural Council President Sithor Ndour. He is not speaking for himself alone. Perhaps after the elections the administrative and management tasks will redound upon him and his 344 other colleagues, of whom the least that can be said is that they are not, nor will they be today or ever, miraculously familiar with the arcane complexities of the State apparatus. And even if the logistic support of an administrative secretary is provided and the responsibilities of the subprefect are redefined, the bet is far from won. Resources? It is well known that they are the Achilles' heel of the local collectives. How to increase them? Under what conditions will they be managed? The temporary administrators maintain that it is necessary to show "imagination." Very good. In a country where indebtedness will be the norm far into the future, where the census and tax collections (local taxes represent between 60 and 75 percent of municipal resources) are problematic, in a general context of economic crisis, one cannot help but be perplexed.

Dakar Mayor Mr. Mamadou Diop warns: "Administration of the local collectives almost falls into the 'category of impossible bets.'" It is a warning well-taken because it requires making other changes in structures, resources and modes of operation. Reorganization of the finances, redefinition of the sphere of "local affairs," the reports of the temporary guardians/local collectives, training or strengthening the managerial capabilities of the mayors and rural council presidents, adoption of a short-term development plan, operation of the solidarity mechanisms (intercommunal adjustment funds, intercommunity solidarity funds, communal credit, etc.), and initiation of capacitation laws able to be assimilated into the measures accompanying this reform are some of the aspects that cannot be neglected or put off for tomorrow.

In sum, although the modifications carried out in the grassroots collectives promote the process of decentralization and signify a certain retreat in the neopatrimonial character of the State, one cannot, however, neglect their political significance. In several months the modifications will have their effect on the electoral outcome, and in several days on the publication of the lists of candidates (the deadline is fixed for 11 October), in a climate of defiance fed by the opposition. New opposition organizations have chosen to "actively boycott" the municipal and rural elections. It is thus very probable that the PS will be alone in the field, assisted by some sympathizers. With its some 7,000 candidates, that will be a tidal wave. The PS needs it even though it has just initiated a sort of recovery, in its tactic of a congress of opening and renewal.

But should we fear a boomerang effect in what appears to be, in the eyes of many, a sorcerer's apprentice maneuver? Are these modifications founded upon facts submitted to the filter of management by objective and by performance?

## Togo

### Eyadema Receives Chadian Minister, Deby's Message

AB1812094690 Lome Domestic Service in French  
1230 GMT 17 Dec 90

[Text] General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT], and president of the Republic, this morning received Hassan Fadoul Kittir, Chadian minister of planning and cooperation at the presidential palace in Lome. The Chadian minister delivered a personal message from the Chadian head of state, Idriss Deby, who is also chairman of the Chadian Council of State.

[Begin recording] [Kittir] I thank His Excellency, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, for kindly granting me this audience so quickly. This shows the special importance he attaches to the Chadian problem. I want to take this opportunity to remind you that he is one of the heads of state who crossed the Chari River under heavy shelling to advocate peace at a time when Chadians themselves were fleeing Chad.

As you have just said, I brought a message from his younger brother, Colonel Idriss Deby, chairman of the Council of State, to his elder brother, His Excellency Gen. Gnassingbe Eyadema. The message, which is a personal one, concerns the new situation our country is facing. We generally reviewed the situation in Chad, since the country is facing a catastrophic and chaotic situation, and is almost on the brink of collapse. Also, as the eldest [as heard] statesman of Africa, I came to seek his advice, and, also, to congratulate the brotherly Togolese people, through their political leadership, for the special attention they have been giving to their suffering Chadian brothers. These are some of the issues we raised with the president.

[Reporter] Mr. Minister, could you, in a nutshell, give us the program that the new Chadian head of state, Mr. Idriss Deby, plans to establish for the rapid development of the country?

[Kittir] The current political program of the Chadian Government comprises the dissolution of all institutions including the National Assembly, to be replaced by institutions of the Patriotic Salvation Movement [MPS], and these are now in operation. The major preoccupation of the governing team is, first, to take out of the Chadian people's minds the traumatism that has prevailed for so long. In addition, the MPS did not come to settle scores; this is the time to stop fighting and to call back all Chadians.

So, in the present state of affairs, our major concern is not that of a political program. It is, first, ensuring the security of our compatriots; second, the return of all exiles who have lived abroad for nearly one decade. I also want to take this opportunity to appeal to all Chadian exiles to return home, because the MPS did not come to settle scores. This is the time for Chadians from all walks of life to contribute their little quota to enable us start off again, of course, from scratch. It was by historical chance that this small country Chad, this little corner of Africa, has brought together Muslims, Christians, animists, and atheists. Unfortunately, it was with the coming into power of Habre in 1978 [date as heard], that people became conscious of being northerners, southerners, Muslims, Christians, animists, and atheists.

What we are trying to tell you is that in spite of the crimes, looting, we must turn the page and extend friendly hands to exiles who, like the MPS, had the same objective of driving out the enemy. So this is the time for all Chadians to come together to concentrate on the country's development. [end recording]

### Commentary on Political Pluralism, Press Freedom

AB1712170490 Lome Domestic Service in French  
1900 GMT 14 Dec 90

[Bawa Semedo commentary]

[Text] There is no denying that our country is entering a new era with the advent of political pluralism envisaged by the head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema. Setting up the National Commission on Human Rights, holding the National Council meeting last May, and establishing the Constitution Drafting Commission are unavoidable landmarks of the new society taking shape right before us. Proliferation of private newspapers, freedom of movement, and freedom of opinion that goes with this intellectual effervescence all clearly point to the fact that fundamental freedoms are not mere words in Togo.

Such freedoms must be defined and exercised in the manner that respects individuals and state institutions. Under this democratic system, which is very advanced in the West, there are laws that define the rules of the game, and lawsuits for slander are countless. Therefore, at a time when our country is resolutely committed to the path of freedom in all forms, it is important for everyone to learn the bounds beyond which he cannot go in manipulating this high-risk tool, which we call press freedom.

Rather than personal attacks, character assassinations, and insults, it would be better for the new newspapers that have flooded the newsstands, road intersections, and traffic lights, to initiate a meaningful debate of ideas. They should underscore the need for every Togolese citizen to contribute, through his daily work, to the advent of a new era, because we must not forget that although the primary task of the press is to inform, it has

other more dignified and more noble tasks to accomplish: that of educating as well as that of molding—while entertaining—responsible citizens who are committed to the Republic.

When these tasks are fulfilled, the press can say it has been useful. Any other action and any other inflammatory statements can only breed hatred and division that are prejudicial to a free and democratic Togo.

### **Commentary Reviews New Press Freedoms**

*AB1712224490 Lome Domestic Service in French  
1900 GMT 13 Dec 90*

[Kouakou Dossou commentary]

[Text] Apprenticeship of democracy demands a minimal knowledge of some rudiments of law, and anyone ignorant of them runs the risk of finding himself locked up. Togo, which is asserting itself on the path to democracy, does not intend to leave anything to chance. Therefore, the regime is striving to inculcate in each citizen the virtues of peace, unity, and security which are indispensable not only for the country's economic development but also for the respect of the democratic game. Today, this necessary democratic march is demonstrated effectively through our institutions.

There is no need to recall that the democratic process initiated in our country has beneficial effects indoctrinated in our society. There is also no need to recall that during the celebration on 30 August 1989 of the 20th anniversary of the Kpalime historic call in Kpalime, the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT] founding chairman, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, stressed so much on the rights and duties of the citizen to himself and to the community as well as on the freedom of expression for everybody which must be practiced in the strict respect of law and the dignity of individuals and institutions. The press code, recently voted by the National Assembly, provides for institutionalizing press freedom and safeguarding individual liberties, for, it must be

stressed, each one must bear in mind that one's freedom stops where the freedom of someone else begins.

Thus, as one might have observed for the past seven months, the national media environment, benefitting from the current decent press freedom in our country, has been enriched by several addresses and newspapers whose publication we all welcomed with joy. Hence, it seems necessary for us to reflect on the danger which has always harmed the reputation of even acclaimed journalists who have fallen into the trap of sensationalism. The journalist's number one enemy, from all points of view, is defamation.

In this respect, every article of information has, as an essential limit, two rights which the journalist must exercise both as a citizen and as an individual. The first is the right to information, and the second is the right to live in peace. The conception of the right to live in peace grants the individual the exclusive right to his private life. Thus, the individual cannot be condemned, persecuted, or humiliated by any publication whatsoever because of his beliefs or in view of the way he differs from other individuals.

Nevertheless, to indulge in defamation is to display a serious negligence and irresponsibility given that freedom and irresponsibility are incompatible. In this respect, history has on several occasions demonstrated that the moment freedom loses the sense of values that make the national consensus, it opens the way for anarchy and heralds conflicts. Under such circumstances, freedom dwindles and gives way to the reign of intolerance and anarchy, ills that worthy Togolese must stamp out of their conduct and life.

Press freedom will only be reinvigorated if we make constructive and thoughtful acts which keep us off the field of press licentiousness that is devastating for human dignity. Press freedom should in no way be mistaken for press license. Human rights are a challenge to us on this subject, although the ethics of our profession urge us constantly to ensure that safeguarding peace, unity, and security of our country can only be achieved at this price.

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